Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 204 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch sail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained :—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,150,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumo, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America :—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius :—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,79,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 69,93,990/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to, the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms :—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Hoarding Habits

are more pronounced than they have ever been, we are told. This is helping the Enemy as surely as if the Hoarders were openly working for the Germans.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer says he needs **Twenty-five Million Sterling Weekly** to carry on the War. This is 37½ Crores. India's total to the War Loan is 80 Crores so far—and the War has been going on for 210 Weeks.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE
Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY FARM USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) Rajahs and Maharajas
(2) Ranis and Maharanis
(3) High Class Ladies and Gentlemen
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WOMEN OF BOMBAY
For the cause of Liberty and Right your sisters in India and well nigh every quarter of the world have given their husbands and their sons.
NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1918
WILL BE
LADIES' DAY
MAKE THAT DAY A RED LETTER DAY
AND
INVEST IN INDIAN WAR LOAN
AT THE
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD.
PATRONESS:
H. E. THE LADY WILLINGDON, C.I., D.B.E.
COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
LADY AITKEN (Chairwoman).
MRS. STRANGMAN.
LADY JEEJEEBHOY.
MRS. D'MONTE.
DILSHAD BEGUM.
MRS. RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.
MRS. RAYMOND.
MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR.
MRS. SETALVAD.
MRS. R. KIDD.
MRS. SHELLIM.
MRS. G HYDE.
MRS. DEHDASHTI.
LADY JUGMOHANDAS.
LADY VITHALDAS
The Hall will be open on the 4th September from 10 to 1 and 4 to 7 p.m.
A staff of voluntary assistants will be in charge. There will be special arrangements for Purdah Ladies. Tea will be served and a band will be in attendance during the afternoon when
HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO BE PRESENT.
Those who are not able to come may make their investments now. Their subscriptions will be included with those made on the day.
Interest will run from date of payment.
Forms of application may be obtained from any member of the Committee.
Enquiries and applications should be addressed to :—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
LADIES' DAY;
WAR LOAN BUREAU, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.
YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.
Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows :—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.*, 1, *Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and all sundry Advertisements, when not relating appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No Display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

NOTICE—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, imported or acclimatised, Plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—The New Model No. 3, National is the strongest of all small Typewriters. Rigid, stable, dependable, wide carriage, costly ball-bearing construction, two-color ribbon, tabulator, back-spacer and Universal key-board with shift keys on both sides. A small consignment just unpacked. Order early. Price including improved Travelling-case Rs. 190. REBUILT Remington and Oliver Typewriters. Prices to suit all. Investigate. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele.—"Writertype." 1499

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply or see personally to Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas House, 404, Kalbadevi Road. 1504

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST with a minimum speed of 100 words a minute and a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Copies of certificates will not be returned. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, Kirkee Factory Extension, Kirkee. 1460

WANTED—A MECHANIC, experienced in turning, fitting, working oil engine and setting machinery. Apply GAJANAND BHAGWANDAS, Daud Zarivala Building, Kalbadevi. 1490

WANTED—Two PROFESSORS for Commerce Branch of the Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, stating full qualification. Apply JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi 1480

WANTED—First class MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL CHIEF ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill. Must be experienced, and up to date. Salary Rs. 700—25—900. Free furnished quarters. Apply to Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1484

WANTED—A full time LADY GRADUATE TEACHER for young children. Free furnished quarters, good salary. Apply giving full particulars and stating terms to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 1487

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE, as full time TUTOR and companion to a young boy. Must know Gujarati well and be a good sportsman. Free quarters. Apply giving full particulars and stating terms to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 1485

WANTED for overseas temporary 1st and 2nd grade HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS, pay in India Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 on service Rs. 75 and Rs. 67/8 per month respectively with free rations on service. Ration money and some clothing issued while at Mhow. Cash Security required Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 from 1st and 2nd grade respectively. Security can be paid by 6 instalments from pay. Those engaged must sign for duration of war. Only those willing to join Mhow atonce need apply to D. A. D. M. S. (Mobilisation) Mhow. Telegraphic address Medmob, Mhow 1479

WANTED—A well accomplished and highly respectable INDIAN LADY, without encumbrances, for the appointment of companion to the daughter of a ruling Chief. Thorough knowledge of Hindi and English, besides other qualifications viz. music and painting, etc., absolutely necessary. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants must state their caste, religion, age, place of residence and salary expected and also whether they are married, unmarried or widow. Personal references as to character, etc., indispensable. Apply at once with copies of testimonials and a recent photo to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1474

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Attorney's Office. Apply Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1488

WANTED—A MATE for a steamer. Wages Rs. 300 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1453

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD PAPERS "Chronicle", "Times", and "Jame." Rs. 5-8 per maund (28 lbs.). Send SWADESHI STORES "Times" Building, Fort. 1494

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, with Rs. one lakh for manufacturing and contract business in Bombay. Excellent profits guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1495

WANTED—ENGINES, either Steam or Oil Crude, of 6 or 8 nominal or 18 to 25 break horse. Also No. 1¼ or 2½ Disintegrator and No. 1 Rice Huller. THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIALS LTD., CONJEEVERAM. 1446

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by S. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—A nice pair of HORSES and LANDAU, complete for Rs. 7,000. Very cheap. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1312

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

FOR SALE—SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR. 12-15 Horse power 7-seater, Torpedo body, C A V. lighting set complete. Apply to Box No 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1492

FOR SALE at Igatpuri—A large BUNGALOW with 10 acres of ground, some of it suitable for cultivation, a cottage detached, kitchens and store rooms. Accommodation for 4 families. There is a well on the ground. The bungalow is situated in a very open and healthy locality Apply to J. WRIGHT, The Farm, Igatpuri. 1475

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—In Fort, new two-storied building with godown on the groundfloor, more suitable for commercial purpose. Apply Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 1464

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SUZUKI & Co. beg to inform that on and from 1st September, 1918, their offices will be removed in SUKHADWALLA BUILDINGS, Hornby Road. (old office of The Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 24th August, 1918. 1452

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.	Timings.	Up.
16. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr. 13.35
6.22 Arr.	Rutlam	Arr. 23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 9.20
21.45 Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 8.15
1.24 Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep. 4.24
3.12 Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep. 2.42
9.50 Arr.	Lahore	Dep. 20.0
10.25 Dep.	Lahore	Arr. 19.20
17.11 Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep. 12.51
21.50 Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep. 7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay. from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September, 1918, the timings of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

2. For full particulars see the sheet timetable exhibited at stations, or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.

3. Special attention is drawn to the alteration in the timings of the Punjab Mails and to the cancellation of the Third Class Express between Bombay and Delhi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918. 1498

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of October, 1918, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of a portion of Muzawarpakhadi Road near its junction with Church Street.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
1503

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1918 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY the 10th day of September, 1918, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1455

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1918.

ON and from the 1st of September, 1918, the Third Class Express Train will cease to run between Bombay and Delhi.

2. On and from the same date, third class accommodation will be attached to the up and down Punjab Mail Trains, which will run to the following revised time-tables:—

Bombay. Dep. 11-0	Delhi. Dep. 9-0
Delhi. Arr. 21-0	Bombay. Arr. 19-0

No intermediate class accommodation will be provided on the Punjab Mail train.

3. As the accommodation on the Punjab Mail train will be limited, no first and second class passenger will be booked from Victoria Terminus (Bombay) or Byculla to stations on the East Indian, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and B. B. & C. I. Railways reached via Delhi. Such passengers should travel by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Further, no first and second class passenger will be booked from stations on the East Indian, North Western, Oudh & Rohilkhand and B. B. & C. I. Railways via Delhi to Victoria Terminus (Bombay), or Byculla to travel by the Punjab Mail over the G. I. P. Railway Any First or Second Class passenger who may arrive at Delhi with a ticket for Victoria Terminus (Bombay) or Byculla via, the G. I. P. Railway will be required to travel by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

4. Passengers between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) or Byculla and stations up to Delhi inclusive will continue to be booked by the Punjab Mail train over the G. I. P. Railway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th August, 1918. 1337

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 4th September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1918 and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh who retires by rotation. He is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.

JAINARAYEN HINDOOMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th September to 19th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

The Dividend when declared will be paid at the Bank on and after the 20th September 1918, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th day of September 1918, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. 1500

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th August, 1918. 1385

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVKOREBAI, widow of Damodardas Sunderji, THUCKER MULJI DHARAMSEY and SHAH JIWANDAS PARBHUDAS, executors of the last Will of PARWATIBAI, widow of Sha Lukhmidas Morarji, all of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property, or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of the late Framjee Cowasjee Marker but now of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, on or towards the South by a roadway twenty feet wide beyond which is the property formerly of the Bombay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, but now of Hassum Haroon Adum and Haji Mahomed Abba, on or towards the East by the said Napean Sea Road and on or towards the West by the property of Ratansey Lalji and Bomanji Edulji Kashinath and which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 48, formerly New Survey No. 7141, and now New Survey No. 4/7141 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3322 (2) 3322 (3) and Street Nos. 58A, 58B, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1491

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHABILDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the properties hereunder described.

All persons having any claim to or against the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay with the tenement or house standing thereon, situate on the Modybay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 7/9 square yards or thereabout Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1888 (1) and Street Nos. 95, 97, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 and bounded on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Namdar Cursetji Irani and others, on or towards the South by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the East by the property secondly described and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, together with the stables standing thereon situate in Goa Street, Fort, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 258 3/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1888 (2) and Street No. 36 A, Goa Street and bounded on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Namdar Cursetji Iranee and others, on or towards the South by Goa Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Matubhai Karsonbhai and on or towards the West partly by the property firstly described and partly by other vacant land belonging to the said Trustees.

Dated the 26th August, 1918.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
1502

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MAHOMED HAJI JUSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, easement, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Bapoo Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 996, New No. 8179, Old Survey No. 1964 and New Survey No. 1221 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 86 and now under C Ward No. 5913 and Street Nos. 35 and 37 containing by admeasurement (60) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage on the West by the said Bapoo Khote Street on the North formerly by the house of Khutri Haji Mahomed Tar and now of Hussonali Shurufali on the South by the house of Sha Dayabhai Tribhowandas.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jambli Street also called Bapoo Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 997, New No. 8180, (Old Survey No. 1965 and New Survey No. 1220) and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5914 and Street No. 39-41 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the aforesaid Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Oosman Jackeria and Sidick Jackeria and now of Khatri Yusuf Haji Ebrahim on or towards the South by the property formerly of Cassum Hussein and now of Rehemtulla Haji Joosub.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1918.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1493

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING No. 7.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will TO-DAY, TUESDAY the 27th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auctino at their Sale Room, the following.

By order of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyer Mr. A. Meyer.

Ex. S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."
3 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "CLAN FRASER".
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES COLOURED BOOK MUSLINS.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.

8 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 40 inches and 12 yards.
11 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 44 inches and 12 yards.
11 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 47 to 48 inches and 12 yards

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 275 PIECES BLACK SHEETINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm Concerned and on account and at the risk of Ezra Essack of Muscat.

275 pieces Black Sheetings 35/36 yards.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
A STUPENDOUS INDIAN PRODUCTION
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
IN SIX PARTS
Produced by Mr. PHALKE.
3 Shows Nightly at: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
Encouraged by recent tremendous success and CROWDED HOUSES of
LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE
Now Showing at the
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
the Management have arranged to screen from
THURSDAY AUGUST 29th
Another Superbly Charming Gold Rooster Photo-Play in 5 Parts
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
featuring
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
The Cuddley Kid, supported by
DANIEL GILFETHER
and
MOLLY McCONNELL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
Farewell Week
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
W. J. Locke's Masterpiece
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
The story of a girl who strayed from a harem and how she won the heart of Sir Marcus Ordeyne.
WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Wednesday at 9-30 p. m.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
The most successful war play yet written.
Thursday at 9-30 p. m.
The famous farce
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
Friday at 9-30 p. m.
"OUT THERE"
A thrilling War Play full of interest and laughter.
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
"STORY OF THE ROSARY"
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
POPULAR PICTURES
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
Last Performance of the all-British DuCasse Film
"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"
Every Part taken by a famous London Star including
Sir John Hare | Miss Marie Illington
A. E. George | Ben Webster
Miss Mabel Twemlow | Miss Laura Cowie
Do not miss this Wonderful Picture.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY Comedy Co.
To-Night Tuesday 27th August
"KICK IN"
Wed. & Thurs. 28th & 29th August
"THE 13th CHAIR"
A Psychic Mystery Play with a Sherlock Holmes' angle in every situation.
Friday 30th August
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Saturday 31st August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Sunday 1st September
Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD—TELEPHONE 2020.
TO-NIGHT
DORIS KENYON
Arline Pretty, Sheldon Lewis and Mahlon Hamilton
IN
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Episode 6th "The Flower of Death."
Episode 7th "The Fire Trap."
PATHE'S GAZETTE
COLORADO
Travel.
ANATOLE'S OATH
Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!
CROWDED NIGHTLY!!
2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
of Present Programme
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS, CHORUSES AND DANCES
preceded and followed by
Pathe's Gold Rooster
5 ACT SUBLIME PHOTO-PLAY
Little Mary Sunshine
FEATURING
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
Supported by
HENRY KING, MARGUERETTE NICHOLS AND ANDREW ARBUCKLE.
TO SAY NOTHING OF THE BEAR.

Owing to the unprecedented success of this Film Masterpiece an enormous number of our Patrons were not able to gain admission to the Empire during the past week. In order that everyone should see this magnificent photoplay, it will be shown at

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-15 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESENTS THE GREATEST 8-ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

"ROMEO & JULIET"

A classic production de lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.

SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH

The tale of the world's most famous lovers: Parted in life by the malignant hand of Fate, reunited in Death by their own sacrifices—This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

"ROMEO" is played by The World's Most Popular Picture Star FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.

"JULIET" is played by A New Empire Star Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST $250,000
CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS.

THE EMPIRE
WHERE THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
(The leading lady of the Frawley Co.)
AND
HOLBROOK BLINN
in the Great Stage Classic which for a generation has appealed to the HEARTS OF EVERY MAN, EVERY WOMAN, AND EVERY CHILD:
"WOULD YOU FORGIVE?"
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER as "The Prima Donna."
HOLBROOK BLINN as the young Musical Director.

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
presents to-day during the week
at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
The Hindustan Film Co.'s
LATEST MASTERPIECE
Birth of Shri Krishna
directed and produced by
Mr. D. G. Phalke
THE PIONEER OF FILM INDUSTRY IN INDIA.
This is a beautiful Hindu religious photoplay in six parts narrating the events that brought about the birth of Shri Krishna
together with the usual MAJESTIC feature
The Universal Screen Magazine
PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY, at 5-15

Highly appreciated *Worth Seeing*
PLEASE
DO NOT MISS TO VISIT
Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition
NEAR WEST-END CINEMA,
NEW CHARNI ROAD.
Time: 5 p. m. to 11 p. m.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" " Sales of East Indian		--
" " Imports		10,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		23.97
Egyptian F.G.F sakels		30.18
New York 10-30 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.42
	Jan.	31.74
	Mar.	Mutilated.
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.	31.16
	Jan.	30.88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	23.80
Sept.	23.40
Oct.	23.14
Nov.	22.96
Dec.	22.80

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	23.82
Sept.	22.44
Oct.	23.18
Nov.	23.01
Dec.	22.81

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	30.12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good		18.93
" Fully Good		17.74
" Fine		18.24
" No. 1 Oomra Good		18.84
" " Fully Good		19.56
" " Fine		20.09
" Broach Good		21.95
" Fully Good		22.20
" Fine		22.45
" Scinde Good		16.99
" Fully Good		17.74
" Fine		18.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	37,000
" Imports	33,000
" Stock	298,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 22nd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion	..	68,700,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits	..	33,700,000	Dec	400,000
Other do.	..	135,000,000	Dec.	1,700,000
Govt. Securities	..	58,400,000	Dec.	1,300,000
Other do.	..	99,000,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Notes and Gold	..	30,400,000	Dec	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	1 000
Futures at New York Oct.	32.00
" " Jan.	31.32
" " Mar.	31.17
Spot Cotton at New York	34.45
" " Orleans	30.72
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	30.54
" " Jan.	30 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Aug. 23rd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	10 000
Futures at New York Oct.	34.60
" " Jan.	34.00
" " Mar.	33.99
Spot Cotton at New York	36.80
" " Orleans	33.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32.38
" " Jan.	31.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	48,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to France and Continent	54,000
" " to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S Ports	756,000
" " at Interior Ports	595,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 22nd

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
losing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	58½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
6x. On London at Paris Francs	26.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 22nd

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New.	£96 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 22nd.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£128½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	17/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	19

Tone:—There is a good demand but no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct. Value	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	3/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 26.

Owing to the big rise reported in New York, the price of Fine Broach September advanced yesterday (Sunday) in the bazaar to Rs. 926 and closed at Rs. 919. This morning the nominal rate was Rs. 915. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 910, advanced to Rs. 911 and declined to Rs. 906, later on gradually again advancing to Rs. 911. It afterwards touched Rs. 918 and declined to Rs. 910. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 908, and at 6 p.m. quotations were as below.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	915
Good Sawalnned Dharwar	"	"	925
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	950
" " Westerns	"	"	905

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 26TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	G.d.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		730	685	630	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				915	"
M.G. Westerns				900	"
M.G. Coompta				950	"
M.G. Bagalkot				910	"
M.G. Kadi Viram					
gam			880		"
M.G. Anjar			895		"
M.G. Muedra			920		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			870		"
Laktar Ginned			--	--	
M.G. Atmal Miral				940	"
M.G. Broach		870	835		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	7,200 bales.
Wheat	10 717 cwts.
Linseed	14.233 "
Rape, &c.	205 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	283 "
Castorseed	5,571 "
Rice	215,410 "
Myrabollams	2,025 "
Cottonseed	3 612 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	8,478 "
Jowar	322 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,402 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 26th—6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	83 0 0	9 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0	9 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	83 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 2 0	8 8 0
" Cawnpore	8 2 0	8 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 10 0	9 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 4 0	9 0 0
" " Thin	8 12 0	9 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	82 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	78 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	74 0 0	....
" Black	64 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	11 12 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0	....
Mowraseed	6 0 0	....
Barley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	78 0 0	16 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	8 11 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 5 0
Linseed May	11 6 3
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 26th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—8—12
Shapuji No. 10	1—8—12
Simplex No. 10	1—7—8
Edward No. 10	1—7—0
Lght Honess No. 6½	1—2—0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	189
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	54½
Shanghai "	342
Japan	152½
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-5-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60. D/st Japan, Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 379.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak and there was a collapse in the rates of mill-shares; later on during the course of the day there was a slight recovery but it closed with more sellers than buyers.

But the following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,575, Swan 1,060, Standard 2,100, Simplex 1,050, Sholapur 10,000, Shapurji 151-4, Pearls 758, New Greats 447-8, M. Potit 3,000, Luxmi Cotton 2,000, Kohinoor 1,715, X.D. Kastoorchand 1,485, Ind. Malwa 400, Ind. Bleaching 205, Finlay 745, Fazulbhoy 937-8, David 632-8, Currimbhoy 460, Crescent 303-8, Colaba 1,630, Century 555, Cen. India 2,860 By United 1,245, By. Dyeing 1,670, Advance 1,740, Tata Mill 1,010, Vishnu 1,050, Bundi 28, Cen. Mining 42, Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord 270, Katni Defd. 1,485, Shivarajpur 44-8, Tata Ord. 302-8, Tata New O. 312-8, Tata Old D. 1,585, Tata New D. 600, Alcocks 870, Bombay Burma 775, By. Tramway 427-8, Bombay Steam 395, Tata Hydro 1,325.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Standard 2,115, Madhowji 2,810, Fazulbhoy 935, Ind. Malwa 400, Ind. Bleaching 297, Crescent 307-8, Currimbhoy 465, Pearls 760, Simplex 1,045, David 635, By. United 1,260, New Greats 460, Finlay 740, Kohinoor 1,720, X.D. Century 855, Shapurji 152-8, Tata Ord 305, Tata Deferred 1,500, Tata New D. 1,15, Tata New D. 560, Tata Hydro 1,325, By. Burma 770, By. Tramway 425, Alcocks 870, Swarajpur 45, C.I. Mining 44, Bundi 28, Katni Ord. 270, Katni Defd. 1,490, Swan 1 060, Bombay Steam 395

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS

28th, 29th and 30th of August.

VISITORS' TICKETS

Rs. **3, 5,** and **15,**

GET THEM AT ONCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS.

HIGH COURT JURISDICTION.

Morarji Jairam Naranji ..... Petitioner
vs.
Gopalji Kuverji and another ... Respondents.

(Before Justice Marten.)

This was a petition under the Indian Arbitration Act, adjourned into Court, praying for the appointment of an arbitrator.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewala appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the second respondent.

The first respondent was a vendor of certain piece-goods to the petitioner who was the purchaser. The petitioner in his turn resold the goods to a sub-partner, respondent 2. Apart from these transactions the vendor himself had bought certain goods from the purchaser and there were other and separate transactions between the purchaser and the sub-purchaser. Disputes arose between the parties as to the first lot of goods and the other goods, and thereupon, on the 21st March, 1918, the three parties, viz., the petitioner, the first respondent, and the second respondent agreed to refer their several disputes, and differences to the arbitration of three persons named in the submission, which was in writing. The arbitrators proceeded with the reference and held on fixed various meetings. Finally by their letter dated the 12th April, 1918, they declined to continue further in the arbitration. Subsequently correspondence took place between the parties with a view to new arbitrators being appointed. The petitioner and the second respondent suggested between them that two of the original arbitrators should act again, but the first respondent in effect declined to proceed further and consequently the present petition was launched. At the hearing liberty was given to amend the petition by asking in the alternative for the appointment of three fit and proper persons to be arbitrators.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments of Counsel, gave judgment in the petition. His Lordship said that, shortly stated, the questions for decision were whether in a case of submission to three named arbitrators all of whom after acting had declined to proceed any further (1) the Court had jurisdiction to appoint any arbitrators in their place under S. 8 (1) (b) and (2) of the Arbitration Act, (2) if so whether the Court had a discretion under the same section as to whether on the facts of any particular case it would make any appointment, and (3) if it had such a discretion then whether on the facts of the present case such discretion ought to be exercised against making any such appointment. His Lordship dealt first with the question of jurisdiction and stated that Mr. Setalvad, for the respondent had contended, in effect that, as regards the appointment of new arbitrators, the Act did not apply to the case of three arbitrators and had relied strongly on an English case of, in re. Smith and Service and Nelson and Sons (25 Q.B.D., 545). His Lordship then turned to the sections of the Act and having gone into them exhaustively, came to the conclusion that, looking at the construction of the Act alone and apart from any authority, the present case fell within section 8 (1) (b) and (2) and that he had the requisite jurisdiction to make the appointment. His Lordship then reviewed the English cases that had been cited and came to the conclusion that there was nothing in them which would cause him to act the view of the Indian Arbitration Act which he had taken apart from authority and his Lordship therefore held that he had jurisdiction to make the appointment. His Lordship next considered, the question of discretion and the case of, in re. Eyre and Corporation of Leicester (1892, 136) which had been cited by Mr. Kanga in support of the proposition that the Court had no discretion under section 8 of the Act and must make she appointment. His Lordship then dealt with the various sections of the Act and the judgments in the case that had been cited and was of opinion that the judgments of the learned Justices ought to be limited to the cases they were dealing with, his Lordship therefore held that he had a discretion under S. 8, but that a very strong case must be made out for the exercise of that discretion against filling up a vacancy. One test would be whether further arbitration proceedings would be unworkable or would produce very great hardship. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the various grounds which had been urged by the 1st respondent against exercising the discretion in favour of an appointment in the present case and came to the conclusion that no case had been made out for a refusal to make the proposed appointment. His Lordship granted the alternative amended prayer of the petition for the appointment of three fit and proper persons to be arbitrators and directed that respondent 1 should pay the costs of the petitioner and respondent 2 of, and incident to, the petition.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Madhavji, Kamdar & Chhotubhai and Motichand & Devidas.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jagganath, Manilal & Khar, Part heard.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kashiram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain and V.

6-18-209-14—Madhowji K & Ch, Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal T & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm and anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

1-18-678-17 and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhaishanker K & G Manchershaw & N. Matubhai J & M. Little & Co., Payne and Co.

9-18-678-17 and 668-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhaishanker K. & G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

227-16—Payne and Co., Bai Keserbai alias Ramabai window v. Kallianji Koreji. Tyabjee D and Co., Part heard.

1006-17—Captain & V. Messrs. Bruel & Co. a firm v. K N Patel & ors, Kharas & Co., Pocha & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

803-18—Malvi M & R & Co., Nursey Mouji v. Lalji Doongarsi a firm, Motichand & D. Part heard, 22-8-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

979-18—Vachha & Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Vishwanath Vinayeck Pathack & ors, Judah & S.

1115—18—Payne & Co., Jetha Devji & Co. v. Hallabhai Maganlal a firm, Madh K & C. For Postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

668-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Fookchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & C.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji. Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D. Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kalidas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Davabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors. Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

388-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Deongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Co, Dik Dh & P.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

1123-18—Purnanand & Co., V Nathubhai & Sons v. R Mulchand.

396-13—Edg G W & Co., J R Ashburner & ors v. C R Ashburner & others.

Re G & W Act—Khanderao L & M. Khatizabai widow.

1164-18—Purnanand & Co., Chimanlal Vemchand a firm v. P Mulchand.

Re G & W Act—Forbes & Co., Zulikhabai widow.

Re G & W Act—Shamrao M & H, Varjeewandas Maganlal minor.

Re G & W Act—Bhimji & Co., Kessarbai minor.

Re I Co.'s Act Re Sun Mills—Mr. Bhaishanker Petr.

999-16—H T & Co., Mangaldas Ramdas v. Ichhalal Jugmohandas & ors.

1634-17—M K & C, Meghji Ludha v. Diwanchand, Rustomji & Co.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING
32 BRASS TOYS
AND
30 WOODEN TOYS
well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0-0.
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The depression is still over Behar and has caused some very heavy rain there and in North Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nágpur, Behar, East United Provinces, Hyderabad and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Central India east, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and the Coromandel coast.

A few falls also occurred in the west United Provinces and south-east Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Rangoon four; Dhubri three; Cherrapunji ten; Berhampore four; Mymensingh three; Bogra eight; Dinajpur one and a half; Delhi two; Sutna three; Jubbulpore two; Sholapur half; Calicut one and Masulipatam three.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Behar.

GANGES BORE.

CAUSES EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

A bore which came up the Hughli river this noon is reported to have caused extensive damage. A pontoon at Takta Ghat was greatly damaged and no launches are now calling at that ghat. It is reported that a B. I. launch with three Europeans and several Indians on board struck a buoy near Chatram Ghat and sank. The river has much swollen and the water has reached up to the Port Trust Railway.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.720 inches
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.829 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 "
Minimum do. do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	176 Miles.
Fall to date	6.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.74 "
Do. do. Year	32.31 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Aug. 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	26	m 1	43	28	10	26	m 7	38	15	10
		1	49a	28	6		8	6a	15	0
Tues.	27	m 2	35	28	2	27	m 8	28	18	1
		2	34a	27	6		8	54a	15	6
Wed.	28	m 3	25	27	3	28	m 9	27	19	6
		3	25a	26	3		9	50a	16	6
Thur	29	m 4	42	26	4	29	m 10	58	20	6
		4	26a	25	1		11	6a	17	6
Fri.	30	m 6	2	25	10	30	0	36a	20	9
		5	41a	24	8					
Sat.	31	m 7	38	25	11	31	m 0	23	17	10
	Sept	7	16a	24	1	Sept	2	3a	20	4
Sun.	1	m 8	48	26	5	1	m 1	46	17	11
		8	38a	24	8		3	5a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug. 26 (Monday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 57m.
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 56m.
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 56m.
" 31 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m. a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m. a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	16h.	23.8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	17.1m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab; Delhi reports 1.18in., Ambala 0.56in. and Lahore 0.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the east of the division and local rain in the west; Allahabad reports 0.55in., Cawnpore 0.20in. and Mainpuri 1.32 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north of the division, and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Light rain has been nearly general in the south Konkan. Mormugao reporting 0.14in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened and its activity has been confined to the west coast, the United Provinces and the Punjab. A small low pressure area is shown to-day in the west of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar the south Konkan and the east of the United Provinces, and local in the west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and on the Madras coast.

No large change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 26th of August, 1918.

	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
GENGAL GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0.01
Do. (25th Aug.)	88	81.5	67	..	0	—0.01
Jask	97.5	87.7	78	..	0	—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Aug.)	98.6	84.0	76	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.8	84.2	68	..	1.20	—3.25
Rawalpindi	91.2	74.5	88	0.09	11.80	—6.03
Lahore	91.8	77.7	91	0.51	5.84	—5.16
Hissar	95.5	78.4	76	..	4.77	—5.06
Ambala	92.7	76.3	87	0.56	8.80	—2.39
Delhi	90.8	77.6	91	1.18	9.78	—7.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	87.4	76.8	94	1.32	9.85	—7.31
Fharsi	89.5	76.7	78	..	1.14	—18.99
Cawnpore	90.0	76.9	87	0.20	10.29	—12.88
Allahabad	84.6	75 0	89	0.55	22.18	—4.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.3	81.4	65	..	0	—2.69
Karachi	82.3	76.5	92	0.01	0.10	—5.37
Ajmer	87.4	75.2	75	..	4.31	—10.07
Jaipore	89.8	75.2	67	..	6.77	—9.76
Kotah	90.0	77.6	61	..	11.92	—9.61
Mount Abu	75.6	61.4	92	..	12.41	—32.16
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	90.4	77.5	73	..	0.14	—11.15
Dwarka	84.8	77.2	81	..	0.31	—11.28
Veraval	87.1	78.5	89	..	5.65	—9.05
Ashkot	94.8	78.6	69	..	6.17	—14.13
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	77.6	82	..	5.49	—10.92
Surat	87.5	74.7	83	..	14.99	—17.66
Ahmedabad	98.3	78.1	63	..	8.78	—20 10
Deesa	94.9	77.8	73	..	4.90	—13.29
Neemuch	87.8	2.8	68	..	14.74	—6.17
Indore	85.7	71.1	68	..	12.08	—9.73
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	74.7	80	..	27.17	—12.56
Sangor	84.0	71.8	88	..	22 7	—9.33
Hoshangabad	83.7	71.8	78	..	19 05	—14.99
Chanda	88.0	72.8	77	..	12.76	—6.68
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	88.8	72.2	74	..	15.41	—5.91
Nagpur	88.8	74.3	68	..	20.14	—7.58
Ghanda	89.8	76 0	74	..	22.78	—2.35
Raipur	87.0	75.8	80	..	51.59	+17.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	78.4	88	..	9.8	—35 39
Ratnagiri	83.1	76.9	81	..	47.43	—32 41
Mormugao	84.6	..	91	0.14	65.70	—30.13
Karwar	84.2	75.6	94	0.11	56.20	—40.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.2	74.2	64	..	3.44	—8.86
Ahmednagar	88.8	69.3	67	..	2.66	—8.54
Poona	84.8	7 .1	77	..	8.46	—12 22
Sholapur	90.1	0.7	71	..	5.15	—7.80
Bijapur	85.4	64.7	73	..	1.26	—8.42
Belgaum	84.8	66.8	91	0.08	15.98	—18.23
Aurangabad	87.6	69.1	79	..	4.86	—11.35
Hyderabad	87.9	72.9	74	..	14.91	—9 68
Kamabad (Inder)	84.8	72.2	71	..	8.69	—8.00
KARNATAK AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.0	74.8	88	0.81	51.84	—42.78
Calicut	82.0	76.1	80	0.26	37 11	—42.52
Cochin	85.1	78.8	90	1.44	30.18	—38.00
Colombo	86.0	76.4	84	0.03	9.94	—36.01
MADRAS (INCLUDING KALAHAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	77.2	79	..	12.51	—4.19
Kodaikanal	90.3	74.1	60	..	1.69	—4.0
Guddapah	94.0	79.3	62	..	8.0	—3.59
Madras	98.7	77.6	89	0.28	4.8	—4.88
Bangalore	83.1	66.2	85	0.02	6.51	—4.92
Coimbatore	91.5	70.5	78	..	0.31	—8.70
Trichinopoly	100 1	78.8	57	..	6.46	+0.92
Negapatam	99.4	79.0	74	..	8.90	—2.27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 26th August, 1918, was 29.974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A MOTOR TRAGEDY.

CORONER AND JURY DISAGREE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Jasudbai, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, wife of one Chundulal Jethalal, residing at Khara Kuwa, Pydhownie. Inspector Sykes led the evidence. The deceased was knocked down and run over by taxi car No. 3685.

Chundulal said he and the deceased were going from the Apollo Bunder to the tram terminus at 9-30 p.m. on Sunday night. The deceased was holding his hand. A motor car coming from the King's Statue and going towards Colaba came up. No horn was sounded. The deceased got frightened and let go his hand. At the same moment the car came and the deceased was knocked down. Witness stepped aside. The car went over the deceased and was stopped after it had travelled eight paces. Witness was going in the direction of Museum West and it was from that direction that the car came. The deceased was put into the taxi and she died on the way to hospital.

Leherchand Nagindas said he was with the deceased at the time. They were waiting for a tram car, when the motor car came. No horn was sounded. When the car came near, he and the last witness jumped aside. The deceased let go her hold of her husband's hand and remained standing where she was. She was knocked down and the car passed over her. Witness had not seen the motor car coming. They were not paying attention to the traffic. They were waiting for a tram car and talking together.

AT TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. W. A. McNally, a motor engineer, said he and Mr. Benson were waiting for a tram car at the time at Museum West. The deceased and the last two witnesses were crossing the road towards Museum West. There were a couple of gharries passing, not much traffic. Witness saw a car approaching from Bori Bunder direction, travelling at least twenty miles per hour. There were no other motor cars. Mr. Benson had his back towards the car and witness told him to stand still as a car was coming fast. They both stood still. They then saw the three others crossing obliquely to the direction in which the car was travelling. The two men crossed towards witness and the girl ran back towards Waterloo Mansions. The driver swerved to the right. Witness thought the driver lost his presence of mind. The front wheel caught the girl and she was run over. The car travelled about its own length and stopped. If the deceased had gone with the men she would have been all right. When the collision took place, witness was about twenty or thirty feet from the girl. The driver was travelling too fast for the circumstances.

Mr. G. H. Benson, Coast Guard Inspector, Ratnagiri District, corroborated the last witness, and said he did not hear the car coming. No horn was blown. The car came very fast—too fast under the circumstances that there was not good street lighting, that there was a tram terminus, and a junction of large thoroughfares. Several people were on the road and they dispersed as the car came on. Witness thought the driver lost control. He would have approached the neighbourhood more cautiously.

CORONER'S VIEW.

The Coroner, in summing up, said they had there a combination of circumstances and facts which made such a fatality practically inevitable—badly-lighted streets, a junction of four important thoroughfares, a system of tram sidings and shuntings in such a junction, which would not be tolerated anywhere west of Suez, and which should be abolished in favour of the loop system, a motor car travelling at a speed within the legal limit perhaps, but undoubtedly dangerous under the circumstances, and as was not uncommon in Bombay, completing the picture, a pedestrian in a panic. The Coroner did not think that an intelligent jury of the citizens of Bombay would have any difficulty in agreeing with him that if the driver had approached the danger zone cautiously, at a speed of say ten miles an hour, he would in all probability have been able to pull his car to a stop before striking the frightened girl. While this was his (Coroner's) personal opinion on the evidence before him, which was on the main points unanimous, they were to withdraw and consider their verdict independently.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—The death of the deceased was caused by her having been knocked down by a motor car at Museum West. The jury disagree with the Coroner, who thinks that the car was being driven at an excessive speed under the circumstances, and they are of opinion that the occurrence was accidental.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 24th Aug. 1918.

LIABILITIES:

			Rs
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		Rs.	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		114,59,388	
" Deposits at Branches		58,38,602	
			1,72,97,990
Other Deposits			30,34,69,322
Post Bills			5,056
Sundries			16,30 077
		Rs.	34,25,01,845

ASSETS:

	Rs.
Government Securities	5,31 11,439
Other authorised Securities	19,87,496
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,52,27,593
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	11,13,46,431
Bills Discounted and Purchased	93,48,931
Dead Stock	8,97,369
Stamps	7,564
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	3,46,917
Sundries	13,46,982
Cash	13,38,81,249
Rs.	34,25,01,845

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

1¼ MILE LONG PROCESSION ON 31ST AUG

The Military authorities in Bombay, in conjunction with the Bombay Publicity Board, have organised a naval and military demonstration, in the form of a procession, which will take place on Saturday, 31st instant. The main objects, to serve which the demonstration will be held, are the stimulation of recruiting for the Army, the inducement of the public to subscribe to the War Loan and the arousing of general interest in the war.

The procession, which will be over a mile and a quarter long, will consist of contingents from the Royal Navy, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry with Armoured Cars, Machine Guns, Ambulance Detachment and Mechanical Transport. In addition Exhibition Cars advertising the War Loan, will take part.

The procession, which will start at 4-30 p.m., will follow the route:—Dhobi Talao, Pydonie, Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar, J. J. Hospital, Corner Grant Road up to junction with Lamington Road.

For the return motors and lorries will be marshalled in Lamington Road and will return via New Queen's Road and Queen's Road to Churchgate Street and disperse there.

THANA'S APPEAL TO SECEDERS.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, a public meeting of the citizens of the Thana District was held at Thana on Wednesday last. Almost all the prominent pleaders in the town including Mr. G. B. Pradhan, who had shown his willingness to attend and take part in the All-India Moderate Conference, were present and voted in favour of the resolutions passed in the meeting. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting reaffirms the resolutions on Self-Government passed by Lucknow and Calcutta Congresses and is of opinion that the new reforms will not satisfy the reasonable expectations of the people unless they are modified incorporating the principles of the Congress-Moslem League scheme.

This meeting earnestly appeals to leaders of all parties to sink their differences and to join the Special Congress so as to voice the united opinion of the whole nation at this critical juncture.

STUDENTS AND THE MODERATE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Just as Lokmanya Tilak is allowed to speak on the reforms, at the Special Congress, similarly students should be allowed to attend the so-called All-India Moderate Conference as delegates in order to make it a complete success. Students must be instructed that in the Conference they must vote for the resolutions which are favourable to the bureaucracy. They must also hoot out the resolutions which deal in the national interest. Never mind if the students have read the Reform Scheme or not, because the Moderate Conference consists of such persons as have read it and never dreamt of what politics are. Will any of the Moderates try his best to issue such an order for which the student world of India will be very much grateful to him?—Yours, etc.,

Y. VIR.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

C. I. D. MISLED.

CURIOUS CASE AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The District Magistrate, Allahabad, has just concluded, the enquiry in a case in which one Hasmatullah was called upon to show cause why the security for good behaviour for one year should not be taken from him as he was reported to have disseminated feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects.

The prosecution alleged that Hasmatullah had written a papper in Urdu the contents of which were to the effect that on 11th August last there was a meeting in Munshi Ram Prashad's garden, at which speeches were delivered by Ramakant Malaviya, son of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and one Benerji Babaji. The speeches, it was stated in the paper, were to the effect that the Mahomedans should be prevented from killing cows, the Hindus should regard cows as their "mother" because cows gave them milk and that therefore they (Hindus) should even sacrifice their life and property to protect the cows and the Mahomedans should be driven away from here.

The accused stated that one Yar Khan related to him an account of the meeting. Witnesses deposed that there was no meeting a alleged on the 11th August and Yar Khan denied giving any report of the meeting. Orders have been reserved.

JUDGMENT.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has passed orders in the case against Hasmatullah and has ordered the accused to execute a bond of Rs. 250 with two sureties of like amount to be of good behaviour for one year. The Magistrate said whether or not Hasmatullah crystallised into the story the vague and unfounded rumours which had been afloat, it was not possible to say, but that was far from being unlikely, but the important matter was that he reduced to writing a fictitious account of a meeting which had never taken place and added to its weight by claiming that he had seen it. The account was one that could not fail to rouse feelings of enmity or hatred between the two important communities.

AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress, which will soon be held in Bombay to express its opinion on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms, may I crave the hospitality of your columns for urging upon the consideration of the delegates my view, viz: that whatever other modifications they may deem it right to suggest in the scheme, they ought not to fail to insist on the following:—

(1) That full responsible government should be established at least in the major provinces. The division between "reserved" and "transferred" subjects must be dropped. *There ought to be no compromise on this point which is a very vital one.*

It is true that some prominent leaders like the Hon. Mr. Jinnah have accepted the view that the departments of Police and Justice may be reserved even in advanced provinces like Bombay. But, on the other hand, other prominent leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Mr. Patel have condemned the proposed division and urged that *full responsible* government must be established at least in the major provinces. I cannot do better than quote what Mr. Gandhi has so wisely and with such beauty and force of language, said on the point:—

"I would ask for the rejection of the doctrine of compartments. I very much fear that the dual system in provinces will be fatal to the success of the experiment, and as it may be only the success of the experiment that can take us to the next, and I hope, the final stage, *we cannot be too insistent that the idea of reservation should be dropped.*" (The italics are mine.)

May I not hope that this view will find favour with all those who attend the Congress as delegates? I am sure, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah will not press his view that Police and Justice may be reserved. *Let the resolution of the Congress be unanimous on this most important point. I again repeat that there ought to be no compromise on this vital issue.*

(2) That Parliament should give a solemn promise that full national responsible government shall be established after twelve years, i.e. after the life time of four provincial councils, assuming that the present period for election is retained.

(3) That pending the establishment of full national responsible government, India should be represented in Parliament by elected representatives. The whole of British India should be regarded as one single constituency for this purpose and represented by *at least* ten members to be elected *ad hoc* by all the elected members of all provincial Legislative Councils, the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State, if it is retained, on the system of the transferrable vote.

(4) Election to the Indian Legislative Assembly must be direct.

The principle of direct election has been recognised in the report, so far as Provincial Legislative Councils are concerned. On page 147, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford say: "We consider that the system of indirect elections should be swept away." They further add that "it is obviously desirable to make the franchise as broad as possible."

But, apparently, they feel some doubt about the feasibility of applying these principles of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Let me quote their words, "It is obviously desirable to deal on uniform lines with the electoral arrangements, both in the Provincial and Indian Councils. As regards the former we have already recommended the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate questions of franchises and electorates; and to that body we would therefore also commit the task of determining the electorates and constituencies for the Indian Legislative Assembly. *They may find it wholly impracticable to arrange for direct election.*" (The Italics are mine.)

There is thus the danger that the principle of direct election may *not* be applied to the Legislative Assembly. We must therefore urge that it is *not at all impracticable* to arrange for direct election to the Legislative Assembly. *We ought not to agree to any mode of indirect election.*

These are the modifications which I would earnestly appeal to every delegate to insist on, whatever other modifications may also be suggested. Unless full provincial responsible government is at once established and a promise given that full national responsible government will also be established in twelve years, the scheme will not constitute a substantial step in the direction of responsible government, as promised in the policy of his Majesty's Government announced on August 20th, 1917; and will not be in harmony with the principle of self-determination. Unless these modifications are made, the pledge given by the Government in the August announcement will remain unfulfilled, and their declarations about self-determination appear hollow and hypocritical.. The other modifications I have suggested, are also essential. I would, therefore, appeal to all the delegates with all the earnestness that I can command, that they should make up their mind that the resolution to be adopted by the Congress shall embody, *inter alia*, the above modifications.

I would further urge that the delegates should give a mandate to those whom they will elect as members of the Subjects Committee that they shall insist at least on the above changes. Only those who accept the mandate should be elected.

The Special Congress has to decide perhaps the greatest question that has ever faced the Indian people in their long and chequered career and I devoutly hope that, God helping, it will decide aright.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Nasik, Aug. 22.

ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers Sold of all Chemists or from KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FREE INTERVIEW.

Orient Hotel.

Sept. 5th—4 to 7 p.m.

Sept. 6th—10 to 1 p.m. 4 to 8 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.

LONAVLA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. V. Charges, annas four extra.

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BRIGHTEN UP DULL EVENINGS WITH THE MUSIC OF——

'His Master's Voice' GRAMOPHONE

Hornless—Model L.C.O.

CABINET: Teakwood, polished Oak finish, with solid moulded doors; nickel-plated cabinet fittings; full size Internal "Floating" horn with wooden grille. *Size:* Base, 17 ins.; height, 9 ins.; depth, 17 ins.

MECHANISM: Double-spring spiral-drive motor; 12-in. turntable; speed indicator; "His Master's Voice" tapering tonearm with patent "Goosneck;" "Exhibition" soundbox.

Price, Rs. 175.

With "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Instrument in the home, every musical longing is satisfied.

Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogues of the complete range of "His Master's Voice" Instruments and complete Record Lists.

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Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board, at 4 p.m.
"Our Duty at the Congress"—public lecture at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street—6 p.m.
Meeting of Cloth Merchants to express sympathy with Special Session of the I. N. Congress, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market 8 p.m.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address to meeting of Bombay Ladies on "Duties of the Indian Ladies towards the Congress," China Baug, 3 p.m.
Meeting of All-India Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee at 1-20 p.m., (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Telang Anniversary Celebration, Maratha School, Girgaon, 8-30 a.m.
Gokal Ashtami, Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal, Marine Lines Maidan.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Meeting of Council of All-India Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 11 a.m.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal, Marine Lines Maidan.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

All-India Press Conference, Congress Subject Committee Pandal. Time—In the evening after the Congress sitting is over.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal Marine Lines Maidan.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-15 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail ... — ...	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail ... — —	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail ... ... —	11 30	14 45
Poona Express ... ... —	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express — —	12 30	16 —
Gujarat Mail ... —	8 25	21 —
Kathiawar 3rd class Express —	7 55	21 30

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

A Requiem Mass will be said to-morrow the 28th instant at 8 a.m. at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Dâbul for the soul of the late Mrs. Cecilia Godinho D'Souza. The attendance of relations and friends is solicited.

KHARKAR.—At Poona, on 25th instant, Mr. D. B. Kharkar, B.A., son of Mr. B. V. Kharkar, appraiser H. M.'s Customs Bombay, aged 23. Deeply mourned.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Board will be held at 4 p.m. to-day.

D. B. CO-OPERATIVF CREDIT SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. M. Sane of Barsi on "Co-operation" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

BAPOO BOWA RASINKAR'S KIRTAN.

In Shenvi's Thakurdwar Temple, at Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum, Bapoo Bowa Rasinkar, the favourite pupil of Abdul Karimkhan, the well-known Baroda Gawaya, will preach kirtans for seven days commencing from to-day between 9 and 11 p.m. (S.T.)

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

A meeting of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Hirabag under the presidentship of Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. All Kolabaites are requested to attend.

MEETING AT HIRA BAUG.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the National Volunteer Corps, Pen, and The Bharat Volunteer Corps, Poona, and Poona Volunteer Corps will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank), when Messrs. M. R. Gosavi and S. V. Lalit and Dr. Patwardhan will speak on the above subject. Mr. Yeshvant Vishnoo Nene will preside.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGDE.

The officers and men of all the Divisions of the Bombay Corps. St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, viz., the Parsi Division, the Jewish Division the Hindoo (S. S. L.) the Cosmopolitan, Hindoo B Division (Dadar) and the Hindoo Gujarati Division are required to fall in for compulsory parade on Saturday next, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marine Lines Convalescent camp. Dress drill order Khaki complete.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards the above school.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,77,630-5-11; Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities, for June 1918 Rs. 200; A Parsee Rs. 50; A Parsee Sympathiser Rs. 50; Bai Rambhabai Laldas Parbhudas Kothari Rs. 50; Bai Manekbai Hansraj Rs. 25; The Hon. Secretary, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, being the amount of interest for 1917-18 on Rs. 500 donated by Dr. Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai for founding a Trust called "The Dr. John Robb's Fund for the Blind" on certain terms and conditions Rs. 16; A Hindu Gentleman Rs. 11; Bai Kashi, widow of Seth Manilal Maneklal Parikh Rs. 10; Messrs. Gulabchand and Nathubhai Maneckchand in sacred memory of their father Maneckchand Lakhmichand Mohanlal Rs. 10; Mr. L. D. Ved Rs. 7; and Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 24; Total Rs. 3,78,143-5-11.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

A special general meeting of the members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held on the 21st instant, at 8 p.m. (B. T.), in the Association Hall, under the presidentship of Sheth Jagannath of Sheth Tarachand Zoharmal, when consideration was given to the new Income-tax forms received by the members of the Association from the Income-tax Collector. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting:—

This meeting strongly protests against the new Income-tax forms and recommends all the members that in reply to the above notices the Income-tax Collector be informed that our Association under the leadership of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association is making efforts to approach the highest authorities and until the result of the action is known, we cannot fill up the forms; and any further correspondence in the matter if necessary be made with our said Association.

That this meeting confirms the resolutions passed at the meeting of the representatives of the various commercial associations in response to the invitation of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

That this meeting selects Sheth Hiralal of Sheth Hardayalji Shivlal and Sheth Socrajmal of Sheth Ramkisandasji Sagarmal as their representatives in the deputation proceeding to wait on his Excellency the Viceroy under the leadership of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

That if any pressure of Penal clause be brought upon any members of the Association by the Collector of Income-tax after this reply, that should be reported to the Secretaries of the Association who will without any delay inform the members to suspend business for further consideration and communicate the same to the Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

BOMBAY WOOL MERCHANTS' MEETING

At an extraordinary meeting of all Bombay native wool merchants held on the 23rd instant in the office of Sheth Virchand Umersey under the presidentship of Mr. Mathradas Laxmidas, of Messrs. Mathradas Thackersey & Co., resolutions were passed: Fully agreeing with the resolution passed by the Bombay Native Piece-goods' Merchants' Association regarding the New Income Tax forms and offering its full co-operation to them in that connection; also electing Messrs. Dharamshey Bhawanji and Mathradas Laxmidas to represent the Bombay Native Wool Merchants in the Deputation proceeding to his Excellency the Viceroy.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association who are desirous of attending the Special Congress should apply to the Hon. Secretaries and their credential forms will be then supplied to them.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Depression lies now over Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has become lighter generally and has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Malabar and local in United Provinces, Punjab, Central India east and Konkan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, south-east of Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Rangoon and Bassein two inches, Dhubri three, Berhampore six, Jalpaiguri and Patna four, Darjeeling, Bogra, Gaya, Naya Dumka, Agra and Mainpuri one and a half, Dehra Dun and Murree three, Delhi one, Sutna and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Central Provinces.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

The Gowd Sanasvat Brahman Mitra Mandal will celebrate at 8-30 a.m. on 28th August at the Maratha High School, Girgaon, the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, when Mr. M. R. Nadkarni will deliver a lecture, in English on "Telang's Work" under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Naik. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY GOLD & SILVER MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

The President-elect of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Hasan Imam was, on arrival at Zaveri Bazaar, garlanded by Messrs. Ali Mahomed Rahimtulla Mecklai, Abubaker Joosab and Ranchhodbhai Raichand Motichand on behalf of the Bombay Gold and Silver Merchants' Association. The Association had placed a board welcoming the President which was decorated with articles of gold and silver of Indian Manufactures.

SEND OFF TO MR. G. K. DEODHAR

On the eve of his departure to England, as a member of the delegation of Indian Editors to the Western Front, Mr. Deodhar was entertained by his friends, and the workers at the institutions, which owe their existance or prosperity to him, more or less, both at Poona and Bombay. On Saturday the different branches of the Poona Seva Sadan arranged a Farewell function in his honour. Functions were also arranged by the members of the Cooperative Societies in villages round about Poona founded by Mr Deodhar and working under his supervision and by the men at the Aryabhushan Press, owned by the Servants of India Society, while his collegues at the Society at Poona and his other friends there gave an entertainment in his honour on Saturday night. On Sunday functions in his honour were arranged at the Bombay Seva Sadan (Home Classes and Training Classes), the Nirgude Free School for Girls, of the Managing Committee of which he is the President, and the members of the Cooperative Societies working under the supervision of the Debt Redemption Committee. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Babu Siva Prasad Gupta of Benares were present at the last of these functions. Mr. Deodhar was also entertained here by his colleagues and friends at the Servants of India Society. The Deputation of Editors of which he is a member embarked yesterday.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Silver Wedding Fund for Bombay Presidency informs us that the following donations have been received since the publication of the list last week.

Children's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Rs. 1,500; the Raja of Jawhar, Rs. 1,500; Mrs. E. W. Fritchley, Rs. 200; Minor Nawab of Wadhwan through Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri, Rs. 1,000.

The following and other small sums totalling Rs. 2,398 have been sent in by Mrs. Ashton Street for Bombay City:—Mrs. Herbert Greaves, Rs. 500; Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum, Bombay, Rs. 106. Through Mrs. Farrokh Bharucha:—Mrs. Pheroze Sethna, Rs. 51; Mrs. N. S. Guzdar, Rs. 100; Mrs. R. N. Pleader, Rs. 51; Mrs. B. S. N. Cooper, Rs. 51; Mrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Rs. 150; Mrs. B. R. Mehta, Rs. 110; several silver articles and many other smaller sums totalling, Rs. 843. Through Mrs. McPherson:—Mr. Roberts, Rs. 50; and other small sums totalling Rs. 75. Through Mrs. Brynning:—Mr. H. Elliott, Rs. 50; Trades Union, Rs. 330. Through Mrs. Paterson Brown, Rs. 50; through Mr. C. S. Penny, Rs. 79; through Mrs. Mansfield, Rs. 75; through Mrs. Cakshot, Rs. 70; through Mrs. Daldy, Rs. 100.

The following sums have been sent in by Mrs. Sloane for the Thana District:—Through Mrs. Talyarkhan, Rs. 100; through Mrs. Jamsetji, Rs. 58; through Mrs. Johnson, Rs. 177-6; Ladies of Kurla, Rs. 95-10; through Mrs. Dalal, Rs. 74-8; through Mrs. Chimanlal, Rs. 134-8; and other small sums totalling Rs. 339-12.

Mrs. Ashton Street will be at the Silver Wedding Fund Office, at Women's Branch, Mayo Road, every Tuesday between 10-30 to 1 and at her residence at Napean Sea Road every Friday at the same time to receive collections for the City of Bombay and to give collection cards or other information required.

DR. D'MONTE AND THE MODERATE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leaderette in last Friday's "Chronicle" on the "Moderate Stalwarts," and the very instructive article on "The immoderate defection and its Supporters" by "An Honest Moderate" published in last Sunday's edition of your valuable paper, have undoubtedly thrown a flood of light on the worth and work of the gentlemen that have flocked round the standard of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Among the names I find those of the Hon. Dr. Fernandez, Dr. Viegas and Dr. D'Monte. These gentlemen have evidently been selected to represent the views of the three sections of the Catholic Community—the Mangaloreans, the Goans and the East Indians, at least this may be the inference which many must have drawn from the publication of the names of these three "Stalwart" Catholics. So far as the East Indians are concerned I feel certain that Dr. D'Monte has not at all received any mandate from his countrymen to represent them at the ensuing "Moderate Conference" and his voice, if at all heard there, will certainly not be the voice of his people. Your readers will remember what a sorry figure Dr. De'Monte cut last year at the Bombay Corporation when he voted against his own countrymen Mr. Joseph Baptista, and lost for him the Presidential Chair just by one single vote. The letters that appeared in your paper on that occasion sufficiently proved how the Catholics resented this action on the part of Dr. D'Monte, and they will certainly never approve of anything that Dr. D'Monte may now do against the Indian National Congress of which Mr. Baptista is such a staunch supporter, nay the only Catholic that has hitherto attended the Congress and has raised his voice for his country not only in India but in England as well with such marvellous results among the Labour Party. It is to bring this fact to the notice of your readers that I earnestly request you Sir, to publish this letter in your paper.—Yours etc.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

Aug. 26, 1918.

AN EYE OPENER FOR MODERATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give place to the following few lines in your esteemed paper?

The following two paragraphs at pages 235 and 236 and page 240 of Volume II of Morley's Recollections, would be an eye-opener to those who think of seceding from the Congress by taking no part in the Special Session of the Congress at Bombay, and by holding a separate conference of their own. The said two paragraphs, especially their dates, would clearly show how the Congress affairs are jealously watched and reported to higher authorities at home and how intelligent anticipations, some time before the happening of the event are made.

The paragraphs at pages 235 and 236 run thus:—

One of the most interesting Indian things that have come my way this week is a letter from—to—dated the 11th October. "The one absorbing question," he says, "is how the split in the Congress, now apparently inevitable, is to be averted." "The outlook at this moment is as dark as dark could be." He has no hope that any solution can be found, short of removing the sittings of the Congress from Nagpur. But this "means a split, as the New Party in that case will probably insist on holding their own seperate Congress at Nagpur." *"If a split does come, it means a disaster, for the Bureaucracy will then put down both Sections without much difficulty." They will brush Gokhale and his friends aside on the ground that they have no large following in the country; and will put the New Party down on the plea that the most thoughtful people are against them.*

The words underlined must be marked and digested by the Indians at the present crisis.

The 2nd paragraph at page 240 is included in a letter dated 20th December 1907—fully ten days before the regrettable incident at Surat and it is as follows:—

The news has just come in that the Congress, so far from being "flat," as I expected, has gone to pieces, which is the exact opposite of flat, no doubt. For it means, I suppose, the victory of Extremist over Moderate, going no further at this stage than the break-up of the Congress, but pointing to a future stage in which the Congress will have become an Extremist organisation.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. SAMUEL,
Pleader.

Sholapur, Aug. 24, 1918.

POONA RACING NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

The race-goer ordinarily has enough to contend with in his endeavours to find the winners, but he is faced with an additional difficulty on the Bombay side, for he is placed at a disadvantage in identifying the horses running, owing to the prevailing practice among Indian owners of changing the names of their horses, and one has to refer to back numbers of race cards to discover in which race the change of name of any particular horse was announced and thus it has been that horses with exceptionally good records under former names have been enabled to start as more or less outsiders under their new names on the three previous days and especially on the third day. Of course owners have every right to change the names of their horses, but a privilege can be abused and when these changes are made on such a large scale and in an epidemic form as at present and where a name has been changed more than once, it amounts to vicious system and calls for some official interference to protect the large number of backers who practically constitute the providers of the funds from which the Turf Club contributes to war and other charities. At the present day there are over a score of horses running, of whose previous names eighty per cent. of the public are unaware or have failed to remember. Can one imagine if owners combined to change the names of all their horses engaged, what confusion there would be and yet this could be done under existing rules. At the outset of every racing season the former names of all the horses registered, should be posted upon the notice board at the race course. There is also the old standing complaint of the large number of useless Arabs encumbering race cards and more than half of these never being able to get anywhere near the front ranks at the finish. When the third division, or the worst lot, of these fields was abolished in order to keep away the inferior crowds, the measure has proved a failure, for now these are found in full numbers in the second divisions and help to lengthen out the processions in the divided Arab races. It should be possible, as it is very desirable, that after two or three exhibitions in such races the entries of this quality of animals should be refused despite the prospective clamour of Bhendi Bazar, as they detract from the character of first class racing.

The following is a list of some of the horses with changed names under the W. I. T. C.:—

Akbar—late Cox.
Aurangazeb—late Bikaneer.
Blackstone—late Black Boy.
Cherry and Black—late Black Cherry Colt.
Bluey Lee—late Abdul.
Bunty—late Cossack. late Mutha.
British—late Fallah Khan.
Creme-de-Menthe—late Refusal.
Dandelion—late Full House.
Delysia—late Eupatoria.
Dyna—late Dynamite.
Gladiator—late McKimmey.
Good Luck—late Advance, late Aircraft.
Gold Mine—late Outfit.
Hurnam—late Barjorn.
Khundil—late Candle.
Lucky Queen—late Candescure.
Mandil—late Speakul.
Minoru—late Serpent.
Our Day—late Gravelotte.
Peach Melba—late Pink Flannel.
Prince—late Chieftain.
Rage—late Ali Bey.
Ringstead—late Challenger.
Santa Claus—late North (since dead).
Saunterer—late Mossy.
Sophie—late McDame.
Verdun—late Nasirabad.

MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

HEARTY SEND OFF FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The citizens of Madras gave an entertainment yesterday evening at the Moor Pavilion in honour of Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu", on the eve of his departure to England in response to the invitation of his Majesty's Government. There was a distinguished gathering. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar in the course of his speech said he had been asked to announce that Mr. Sadulla Batchu Sahib of Messrs. Kuddus Batchu Sahib and Co. had agreed to found a scholarship for a year in Madras Islamia College in the name of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. He wished their guest God-speed in the name of all present. The guest was then garlanded and acknowledged the honour done to him in a few words.

The staff of "The Hindu" office presented yesterday afternoon at the office premises an address to their editor, wishing pleasant voyage and safe return. Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar left for Bombay last evening. Many gentlemen were present at the Central Station to give him a hearty send-off.

MR. S. KASTHURI RANGA IYENGAR.

Mr. S. K. Iyengar left for Europe yesterday evening. Mr. Iyengar desires to express his heartfelt thanks to the Maharajah of Darbhanga and his numerous friends for the good wishes expressed in their telegrams and communications congratulating him on his accepting the invitation of his Majesty's Ministry and wishing him *bon* voyage.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardvreck.
Mr. R. R. S.s' Magyar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Charcoal.
Messrs. J. H. Skeleton and W. P. Pechey's Llangeinor.
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's One.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's First Flier.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Radiant.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Poignant.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's Francis Armand.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Triple Alliance.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and F. M. Gardas' Salandra.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Tagamor.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Forward III.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Camberley.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's Pastime.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's Tootsie.
Mr. Guthrie's Sampier.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Louviers d'Or.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Sophie.
Mr. Theo Walsh's Bodenham.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Claim A.
Mr. Bennett's Dorian.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Cherry and Black.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Aga Cochick Shah's Tommy Atkins.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Decorum.
Mr. Summer's Flotelle.
Mr. Summer's Landslip.
Mr. J. Stewart's Kestrel II.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Downe's Treddle.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Caryanda.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Athlete.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bandit.
Mr. Fleming's Mary.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Carpentia.
Messrs E. C. Rafshaw and A. Nanjee's Pantomime. II.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's Rueful.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. M. Goculdas's William the Beau.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Forfeit Lass.
Miss H. F. Petit's Screamer.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's St. Bawn.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's May Boy.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Zefus.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Louviers d'Or.
Mr. Guthrie's Loxwood.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Stone.
Mr. Heman's Sarfaraz.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Friar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Sugar Palm.
Mr. Ghorpade's Maden Palm.
Mr. R. D. Shetna's Sugar Cane.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's Easme.
Mr. M. Goculdas's R. G.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Maple.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's Red Duke.
Sirdar Sant Singh Chachhi and Mr. A. Beedham's Amphitryon.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Submarine.
Mr. J. Stewart's Kestrel II.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck.
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Investor.
Mr. Downe's Bluey Lee.
Mr. Selim's Contest.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's All Joy.
Messrs. Pine and Nobles's Tasmania.
Messrs. Mane and Bennet's Second String.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy Raven.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazie's Cingalee.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Makbul.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Sir Martin.
Mr. Towfik Essmail's Ajmer.
Mr. Amritlal A. Vakil's Victor.
Mr. Arnold's Salim.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Atta Allah.
Mr. Moulud Haji Ali's Hatham.
Mr. Heman's Diamond King.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Taj.
Mr. Sha Wahed's Mandil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Jawad.
Mr. Dudley's Cessation.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Rage.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Acetine.
Mr. Cool Ismail's Eldorado.
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's Amir Aswad.
Mr. Garrick's Blue Garter.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's Black Beauty.
Mr. M. Abraham's Brave Boy.
Mr. J. Stewart's Mareonigram.
Mr. Rajmahomed Hazir's Ormus.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Port Arthur.
Mr. Simon's Boxer.
Mr. Pesu Malsee's Repeater.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Creme de Menthe.
Mr. N. R. Balir's Aurangzeb.
Mr. Heath's Palermo.
Mr. Heath's Dowlat.
Aga Cochik Shah's Long-boat.
Mr. M Goculdas's Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Resold.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Astir.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Kaiumers.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Safi.
Mr. D. A. Stewart's Fairy Gold.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's Solar Start.
Mr. Guthrie's Confidence.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Warminster.
Mr. Kali Charan's Garland.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. R. N. Mahomed's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Saidan.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ace of Royals.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Saood.
Mr. S. A. Wahid's Peacemaker.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tamooz.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Mellard.
Mr. George's Bhookhri.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazemy's Investment.
Aga Coochick Shah's Longboat.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Baloz.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Four Aces.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee's and A. A. Begmahomed's Red Cross.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's Union Jack.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. N. Dass' Hookkoo.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dyna.
Mr. Downe's Duet.
Mr. Downe's Serbia.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Johnnie H.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Claim A.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Byculla.
Mr. Bennett's Dorian.
Mr. Pine's Miss Rich.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Symptoms.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Sunglare.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Miss H. F. Petit's Belle Syme.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Kings Head.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's Sospello.
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. Heath's Lady James.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Fine Trout.
Mr. Framroze Cowasjee's Nice Gun.
Mr. Framroze Cowasjee's Sentimentalist.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Rochambole.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Marry Mabel.
Mr. Tocgood's Loch D.
Mr. Meliny's Peach Melba.
Mr. Albert's Romanesque.
Mr. Summer's Landslip.
Mr. Guthrie's Andoversford.
Mr. Guthrie's Fugle Lady.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 26th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	12,53,74,400
Bombay	8,61,18,100
United Provinces	2,08,60,000
Punjab	1,96,88,500
Madras	1,95,27,800
Burma	1,12,73,600
Minor Administrations	98,15,500
Central Provinces	37,90,700
Bihar and Orissa	29,26,800
Assam	4,14,600
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 30,77,80,900

Total amount of subscription received by the A. G., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 20th August, 1918, inclusive ..... Rs. 8,25,200

DISTRICT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan received from Districts including subscriptions through the Post Office and Branch Banks up to 24th August, 1918:—

	Rs.
Karachi	76,06,275
Poona	10,65,923
Broach	7,73,592
Ahmedabad	7,67,920
East Khandesh	7,32,475
Surat	4,25,023
Sukkur	3,91,300
Thana	3,81,109
Dharwar	3,73,656
Kanara	3,50,691
Sholapur	3,28,303
Hyderabad (Sind)	3,01,135
Kolaba	2,41,200
West Khandesh	2,35,322
Kaira	1,99,225
Bijapur	1,74,327
Belgaum	1,72,700
Rajkot	1,64,887
Ahmednagar	1,48,067
Cutch	1,17,772
Larkana	1,07,781
Nasik	89,385
Satara	82,017
Ratnagiri	57,635
Aden	42,500
Sadra	35,700
Mirpurkhas	30,068
Baroda	10,350
Palanpur	2,223

MR. MUDHOLKAR'S MISREPRESENTATION.

AKOLA "LEADERS'" PROTETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

We have received the following wire dated Akola, August 24:—

While taking exception to the letter as a whole of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, dated 12th August, published in the "Leader" dated 21st, we, the undersigned, strongly condemn the last portion alleging the existence in the Congress camp of a rowdy element intent upon following violent methods likely to proceed to an extent which would call for police intervention. This allegation is entirely baseless, unfounded and mischievous. The proceedings of the Akola Conference were such as ought to have convinced him to the contrary.—Date, Rajwade, Oke, Athlay, Bapat, Namdeorao, Gupte, Paranjpay, Chiplunkar, Phadke dele. gates, Akola Conference.

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ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the COUNCIL of the ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE will be held on the 29th August, 1918, in Bombay at the office of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and not at 5 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel as previously announced.

S. WAZIR HASAN,
Hon. Secretary,
All-India Moslem League.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. M. Kulshreshtha—Your quotation is wrong and scrappy.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 27th August, 1918.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

It would have been better if the Hon. Mr. Shastri had begun his series of lectures with a discussion of the Montagu Scheme and reserved his ill-advised and ill-fated defence of the secession till the end. By the time he had reached the latter, he would have been dumbfounded at his own decision. Rising from a persual of his lecture on the Government of India one feels that there is hardly anything in the speech of Mr. Shastri to which objection could be taken by any congressman. Mr. Shastri, in a fighting speech, exposed the defects of the scheme mercilessly so far as the Government of India is concerned. He declared that this part of the proposals had evoked universal dissatisfaction in India. He characterised the Report as inconsistent with itself and roundly declared that the third formula, leaving the Government of India intact, must go. People would not be content any longer with opportunities for criticism and Mr. Shastri made it clear that they must have power. Provincial autonomy by itself was useless and it could not be had unless corresponding changes were made in the Government of India. The proposals constituted a grave defect in the scheme and it was not possible in the eyes of Mr. Shastri to recommend it to the country with enthusiasm, unless it was removed and rectified. The action was due to executive jealousy and a desire on the part of Mr. Montagu to conciliate hostile opinion in England and Mr. Shastri wants an unanimous attack to be made on the third formula. Coming to the detailed proposals, Mr. Shastri showed that he had not altogether forgotten the Congress-League Scheme, though his new-found love is the Montagu Scheme. He wanted the Executive Council to consist of an equal proportion of Indians and he insisted on a four-fifths elected majority in Legislative Assembly as there was to be a second and official chamber. He condemned the forgeing of machinery to invest the Government of India with new executive powers and he even went so far as to demand a wholly elected chamber. He ridiculed the idea of executive efficiency and the tendencies of officials to guide and educate Indians and acknowledged openly that there was any amount of talent running waste in the country. He pleaded strongly for the elction of the President of the Assembly and ended with a reminder that if the proposals were not amended, it was sure to cause agitation which it was the object of the Report to exterminate.

Mr. Shastri told us on Tuesday last that the one object of his party and himself was to save the scheme and he re-echoed in some respects the familiar bureaucratic opinions. Though we are glad that Mr. Shastri has not lost altogether his independent thought even if he has forsaken independence, may we ask him whether his onslaught on the proposals regarding the Government of India has not imperilled the scheme? Or is it only the congressman who endangers the scheme by his criticism? If Mr. Shastri wanted only to save the scheme, was it not his duty to accept it quietly and await for the next bureaucratic step? How can he justify his revolt against the Congress, after what he said on Sunday last? He wants the country unanimously to attack the third formula, probably the most mischievous doctrine in the report. Will Mr. Shastri please tell us whether a united Congress is or is not the best vehicle of unanimuos thought of the nation? Why has Mr. Shastri then left the Congress and joined the purdah conference? What made him take this lamentable step, when on the Government of India at least Mr. Shastri has to say the same thing as Mr. B. Chakravarti or Mrs. Besant would say? If Mr. Shastri wants the attack to be successful, if he wants to show that Mr. Montagu has at his back not only weighty opinion in certain matters but also that he has weighty opinion against him in others, he must join the Congress. There can be no shilly-shallying on this cardinal point. When it is as clear as noon-day that Mr. Shastri does not differ from the best exponents of national opinions on 99 out of 100 points, why should he and his friends deliberately efface themselves from national political life because he differs from the nation on the hundredth point? Mr. Shastri must remember that the nation has a right to make a call upon his services and that he has no right to hide himself behind Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. The question is not what these two gentlemen want him to do at this juncture But feeling as he does, thinking as he does, and speaking as he does, is Mr. Shastri prepared to commit political suicide for the pleasure of it, because his seceding friends ask him to do so?

Why does he leave the Congress? Why does he join the seceders? Why is he hobnobbing with gentlemen as innocent of politics as new-born babes? Why is he trying to weaken the voice of the nation by helping to set up a rival organisation exactly at a time when he wants to deliver a unanimous attack on the third formula? Leaving aside Wacha, Surendranath & Co., for, after all, every one should think for himself, what is the honest opinion of Mr. Shastri? He has made it clear that there are grave defects in the scheme and that the country must see that they are removed. How does he propose to do it except by strengthening the Indian National Congress and its ally, the All-India Moslem League? We have one thing more to ask of Mr. Shastri. Is he prepared to accept the scheme as it is, even if no modifications of the kind suggested by him are accepted by Mr. Montagu? Or is he willing to hold out and see that the changes he proposes are accepted by the British Government, before he signifies his assent to the Scheme? Mr. Shastri has maintained a sphinx-like silence on this material point but that will be the crucial question in four months' time. If Mr. Shastri is willing to swallow the scheme with all its defects, then all his talk, however subtle and clever it may be, becomes void and his strong language loses all its force. A politician of the attainments of Mr. Shastri need not be told that if once the terms are accepted, he will have only to wring his hands, unless, at the same time he sees that the modifications he considers so vital and essential are accepted by the other party. This is precisely the point where Mr. Shastri is likely to differ from the nation and he should tell us distinctly what he proposes to do. He must also know that Mr. Montagu does not bargain for acceptance and agitation and that great constitutional changes are not made every third day in the history of a country. It is not possible to progress to any appreciable extent with a mill-stone round our neck. What does Mr. Shastri propose to do—see that the mill-stone is removed or struggle on with it, amidst futile complaining?

FORGING NEW FETTERS!

Mrs. Besant in her speech on Saturday pointed out that at the present time the position between India and Great Britain was unique, and that an attempt was being made to do what had never been done before in the history of the world—the attempt on the part of a people under foreign domination to gain liberty by negotiation. How does the attitude of those who rejoice in the sufficiency of the Reform bear on this problem? We remarked yesterday that the omission of any provision to enable the elected representatives to safeguard the natural and legal rights of the people constitutes a grave shortcoming of the Scheme—a danger enhanced by the autocratic powers secured under it to the Government of India. The policy contemplated in the Rowlatt Report (which was published almost simultaneously with the Montagu-Chelmsford Report) is one, too, to give cause for profound anxiety. The findings of the Rowlatt Committee, in their sum, which the enemies of India have been at the pains to circulate in England, cannot fail to produce a highly prejudicial impression among the British public in regard to Indian political conditions. The emphatic admission contained in the Report, on the other hand, that the revolutionary movement confined to an infinitesimal section of the population, the vast bulk of which are law-abiding, is sure to be overlooked. The conclusions of the Sedition Committee have been determined by a medley of fiction and fact, placed before it by the police and untested by the ordinary laws of evidence. Further, the value of the Report as a reliable and dignified public document is altogether vitiated by the neglect, reluctance or inability of the Committee adequately to understand the root causes of discontent in the country. There is, indeed, a reference here and there to political discontent. But nowhere in the Report is there any recognition of the fact that this discontent is mainly the result of the policy of denying elementary rights to the people and of the harsh stifling of the natural and national aspirations of Young India. The writers of the Report have also absolutely ignored economic depression and agrarian distress as factors in contributing to revolutionary crime. But the greatest omission is with regard to the policy of repression and police high-handedness which has been an even more potent factor in this respect. Then, though the Committee was appointed only to investigate into the extent and causes of revolutionary conspiracy and was asked to suggest remedial measures to combat it, it has also unwarrantedly arrogated to itself the task of providing for "possibilities" ranging from "incipient sedition to incipient anarchy." Having thus misconceived its function and inadequately fulfilled its real task, it is no wonder that the recommendations of the Committee have been essentially unsound.

Without enquiring into the grievance of the people that the existing repression laws have been grossly misused, it has deliberately suggested their retention after the war in the ordinary law of the country and also their application to "incipient sedition," and has thus practically subverted the ordinary criminal law. Sedition trials, that is, trials for all offences against the State, should, the Committee proposes, permanently be regulated by the rules made under the Defence of India Act; persons possessing prohibited documents should be dealt with summarily; and in all cases of seditious intent, evidence, not only of previous conviction, but also of association with persons so convicted, should be made admissible. Further, the pretence of a trial by jury—a trial even now unsatisfactory owing to the existing methods of empanelling the jury—in sedition cases is to be given up; no power of appeal is to be granted and no preliminary committment proceedings are deemed necessary. The amazing proposal is made that the testimony of the accused should be accepted. And finally the irresponsible bureaucracy will be permanently invested with emergency powers, even in cases of incipient sedition, to restrict residence or to require notification of change of residence, to require abstention from certain acts, such as engaging in authorship, distributing leaflets, or attending meetings, and to require that a person should periodically report to the police. Of these recommendations, the less said the better. They are unheard of in any system of law except that in vogue in the Russia of the Tsars and the Austria-Hungary of the Hapsburgs. That they are un-British in character, involving as they do the suppression of the natural rights of individuals and the violation of all notions of justice and equity, goes without saying. And, apart from the outrage on the patriotism and loyalty of the people involved, the powers recommended by the Committee are to be conferred, not, be it remembered, on the representatives of the people, but on a bureaucracy which will remain, as hitherto, completely irresponsible to the people even under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, and which, as its record with regard to the administration of the Defence of India Act and the Press Act conclusively shows, will use them not merely for the purposes for which they are intended, but misuse them to stifle lawful agitation for constitutional reforms. The Committee itself has no illusions as to the character of these powers. They involve, as it frankly admits, an infringement of the rules safeguarding the liberty of the subject. Here then is an immediate menace to the liberties of the country—a menace which is to be incorporated in the ordinary law of the land as a permanent measure. Concerted effort must be made to avert it. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde has given timely notice of a resolution recommending that the consideration and disposal of the Sedition Committee's Report be kept in abeyance and that a thorough and searching enquiry be undertaken by a mixed committee, consisting of an equal number of official and non-official Indians, into the working of the Criminal Investigation Department, including the Central Intelligence Department—departments which are mainly responsible alike for exaggerating and stimulating what mischief of revolutionary activities exists in the country. The fate of this resolution may be expected to be a foregone one, but the country expects those who represent its interests in the Imperial Council, to speak out its mind on the matter firmly and unequivocally and to remain impervious to the familiar pleas which have secured in the past the passing of repressive laws. Meanwhile, we have no doubt the Special Session of the Congress will not fail to give them the mandate of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Peace.

The sudden anxiety for peace evinced by the German Colonial Secretary is only one more expression of the familiar German habit of trying to secure a premature end of hostilities, whenever a favourable moment for themselves presents itself. It appears to be an attempt to disguise the character of her last desperate effort to win the war. Be that as it may, the Allies are edtermined that peace will come only with victory and acknowledgment by Germany of her defeat. Mr. Lodge, speaking on Saturday before the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate emphasise this resolve by declaring that peace must be dictated to, and not negotiated with Germany. The reason is obvious, Germany, being a world-danger, must be once for all placed in a position where she never again could disturb the world's peace. Whether she wishes to continue to be such a danger after the war depends entirely on the German people whom, as Mr. Lodge said, nobody dreams of annihilating. "We were not engaged in this war," he added, "to try to arrange a Government for Germany, the German people must do that themselves." All that the Allies are concerned with is to deprive the German militarists of their present power to be a menace to the peace and well-being of the world.

Why he Seceded.

Speaking at the Conference of the Moderates held at Calcutta, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar defended the secession in a style of frantic obstinacy. It was the most eloquent proof one could have of the motives which impelled seceders of the type of Sir Narayan to boycott the Congress. Said Sir Narayan:—

> I shall try to place before you certain facts as unprejudically as I can, although I cannot altogether forget my personal predilections. Mr. Ram Chandra Rao asks us to go to the Reception Committee of the Congress and pray to them to postpone the special session in order that we may arrive at a solution in communication with both parties. If we had proceeded so far to tell the country what the position was, if you have your manifesto, if you go now to the Reception Committee what will they think? Why should they not come to you to make their proposals? If you go to them you will be blackening your faces. I say this that it is a matter of very great importance before the country. We have not asserted ourselves so long. We have tried to go with them. But we have been misrepresented and our leaders have been vilified. They have clean condemned the Scheme. Do you think you will be heard at the Congress with any respect? If anybody has any right to calmly view this question I claim that right. The time has come when we must separate.

Saving his face.

A more childish estimate of the present circumstances could scarcely be conceived. Sir Narayan was concerned solely with the question of "They" or "We," and had not the patriotic sense to realise the bond of fellowship which should be common to all who are Indians. *"Why should they not come to you to make their proposals? If you go to them you will be blackening your faces."* Such is the refrain which his mortified pride and his sense of incompetent leadership have evoked! To Sir Narayan the occasion is simply one of saving or blackening his face. To all who are still innocently curious of the causes of his dissent, we would commend the sentences we have quoted above. He and his friends must not blacken their faces.

They Quarrelled.

But does he succeed in his patriotic endeavour of saving his face? Time will show. We must, to complete his argument, proceed, to give another passage from his diatribe against "them."

> During the last two years we have all put forth our best efforts, I have at any rate, done so to save a split. They ousted Sir Dinshaw Wacha, every Moderate was ousted, and in Sir Dinshaw's place they put me. All the old members were turned out. I wanted to resign, but then I thought "Just let us see how we can go on." But they soon quarreled with us, and we made up our mind to separate. I had a letter from Sir Dinshaw about a fortnight ago asking to know what Bengal was going to do. Most people are asking what Bengal is going to do. I have gone to the mofussil: the country is with us. People say let the Moderates assert themselves and we are with them. If you go to the Congress and find yourselves in a minority the other side will say, this is the verdict of the country.

There are grave perversions of fact in this part of his narrative. The most disgraceful part of it is in the implication that the Nationalists had, unprovoked, organised a campaign of revolt against leaders. The duty of a leader is to lead, and those who cease from that primary duty, soon find no following to lead. The suggestion of deliberate intimidation and quarrelling, made in querulous school-girl fashion, is a shameless misrepresentation of facts.

Sir Narayan in the Mofussil.

The most astounding statement is about the discovery which Sir Narayan alleges he has made on going to the mofussil. In a word, "The country is with us" proclaims Sir Narayan after his visits of research. If he referred to his own presidency and in proof of it would face an audience of intelligent men with his political nostrums, he would get a chance to learn if "the country is with us." By sneaking out of the Congress, Sir Narayan has at any rate confessed the alienation of the educated classes from opportunists of his school. He merely wants to be on the winning side and with vaulting braggadacio, manages it by declaring victory for himself.

Railway Facilities for Congress Delegates.

The difficulty of railway accommodation is being seriously felt by the large number of Congress delegates pouring into the city. The Railway Companies expressed their inability to afford relief by special trains. A correspondent writes to us to express his surprise that the authorities are none the less able to run special trains for the Poona races. It must be a surprise to incoming delegates to see, on alighting at the Terminus, the big placards about special services. Our correspondent draws certain inferences from the contrast which, mildly put, mean that the Railway Companies do not regard the Congress delegates as deserving of special facilities. There is the excuse about the congestion of war traffic; but a better appreciation of the importance with which the Congress is regarded by the people, and the Imperial aspect of the Special Session, would probably have enabled the Railway Companies to provide better facilities of travel. If we are to judge the question of preferential claim by the criterion of national importance, the National Congress has a better title to it than the Poona races. The companies can afford to think the other way!

The Race Special Scandal.

We may mention that we have also received complaints as to the way in which the convenience of passengers, first and second-class, is thrust aside for the benefit of the race-specials. The 7-55 morning train to Poona from Bombay is mostly made up daily, as regards first and second-class, of saloon and parlour cars of a fairly up-to-date kind. On Saturdays the train is ruthlessly denuded of these cars in order that they may be utilised for the race-specials and first and second class passengers by the early morning train have to travel anyhow in dirty and old-fashioned compartments which are absolutely unsuited to a short day journey. The same thing occurs with the night trains on race days. It is monstrous that the convenience of the ordinary passenger traffic should be sacrificed in this way for the benefit of once-a-week pleasure seekers and we trust the attention of the Railway Board will be drawn to the matter, in order that the ordinary passenger shall be treated, at the least, on equal terms with the race-goer.

The Train Pirate.

Another matter, to which we may refer here, is the insolent indifference displayed, by the G. I. P. towards their passengers' rights in regard to booking of seats and berths. Our racing correspondent described on Sunday the chaos that reigns every Saturday in the race-specials when numbers of passengers who have booked, and paid for, reserved seats over-night arrive to find that unscrupulous people, who have not taken the same precaution, have appropriated their seats and destroyed the name-cards. This phenomenon is not confined to the race-specials. It is common to all the G. I. P. trains and is due entirely to the carelessness of the railway authorities in not providing men specially to look after these reserved seats or berths and see that they are not appropriated by the wrong people. In the race-specials there should be one man to each saloon for this purpose, who should enquire of every person boarding his particular car, his name and then show him his seat. Similar attention is required on the ordinary trains, mail and otherwise, and the man-power of the G. I. P. is not so limited that this necessary duty could not be attended to.

MOST DRAMATIC ERA REACHED.

GREAT ENEMY DEMORALISATION.

GROUPS OF GERMANS SEEKING TO SURRENDER.

Reuter wires that the most dramatic era in the war has been reached. However, we are asked to be a little bit cautious about the situation.

Since Saturday morning the enemy has disintegrated on the Somme battlefield and in some place groups of Germans have been wandering about seeking an opportunity to surrender. The enemy is greatly demoralised. The enemy has been so disorganised that there has been practically no counter-attack.

Saturday's advance has been in the nature of a great sweep from Bray to the north of Bapaume.

The British have taken Mametz.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says: We have reached the most dramatic era in the war. Yet, despite successes, we ought at present to temper optimism with caution. Since yesterday morning the enemy has disintegrated over a considerable zone of the Somme battlefield. In some places groups of the Germans are wandering about seeking an opportunity to surrender, and the present degree of enemy demoralisation at certain places is the greatest factor in the present situation. Yesterday the enemy cracked up in the neighbourhood of the Thiepval ridge but we must prepare for the recovery on a strong line of resistance.

BAPAUME ENTERED.

The battlefield scene was amazing. Interspersed among fierce combats such as the fight for famous the La Boiselle crater, where Boche held out all day long but which was finally rushed, a bag of two-hundred prisoners being secured, were stray vodettes tired of pointing out the way for the struggling Germans to the nearest prisoners' cages. A number of our units abandoned prearranged plans because contact patrols reported their objectives were not held. Consequently the units were ordered to advance without restrictions.

Early in the morning we were entering Avesnes-les-Bapaume, and our airmen reported that our cavalry reconnoitring patrols were entering Bapaume and also Thilloy. Australian and British troops resumed their advance this morning, and reached the line of Pozieres-Contalmaison.

CONFUSION BEHIND ENEMY.

The inner history of these operations will reveal economy of manpower as one of the most striking features in the present brilliant generalship. The degree of confusion behind the retreating enemy is incredible. Reinforcements are hurrying up on a stopgap principle indicating that the Germans are being desperately pressed or they would not thus break up their reserves. To-day's advance has been in the nature of a great sweep from Bray to north of Bapaume.

It is estimated that since August 21st 20,000 prisoners have been taken by the British. Since July 15th the Allied total has reached a hundred thousand. It is reported that the Guards' outposts reached the fringe of Bullecourt, and that we have captured the High wood of Eaucourt La Baye, advancing upon Longueval.

The New Zealanders and the tanks helping had a stiff fight, clearing out the enemy from the Loupart wood, dominating Bapaume, but eventually they reached the crest taking over four hundred prisoners. The most significant fact of the present disorganisation of the enemy is that there is practically no counterattacking. To-day stubborn resistance occurred at various points but when this was broken it nowhere reoccurred with any increase of strength.

ENEMY FIGHTING DESPERATELY

AFRAID OF AMERICAN RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says: The Germans are fighting desperately for the possession of the important plateau north-west of Soissons, south of the Ailette, knowing that as soon as we obtain the plateau as far as the St. Quentin Road not only will their line on the right bank of the Vesle be endangered but Chemin-des-Dames itself will risk being outflanked. While opposing the American front on the Vesle they are speculating uneasily regarding the employment of the big American reserve which is being piled up.

The German papers show that they are troubled by the knowledge that sooner or later somewhere or the other they must face the attack of half a million of the young virile Americans. General Ludendorff knows that he has not yet had to meet the main blow which his adversary is still waiting to deliver when the appropriate moment has arrived and a vulnerable spot has been reached.

MAMETZ CONQUERED.

BRITISH FIGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-50 a.m., Aug. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

Last night's British communiqué says: Hostile opposition increased to-day with the arrival of German reinforcements. Many counterattacks, at different points, have broken down with loss under our fire. Our troops, nevertheless, fought their way forward with great gallantry and overcoming resistance, made further progress taking many prisoners.

On the northern bank of the Somme the Australians by a successful attack, early this morning, carried the enemy's position on the high ground eastward of Bray while on their left London and East Country divisions continued to advance in the direction of Carnoy and have taken Mametz. The Welsh captured the Mametz wood.

In the centre of our attack we crossed the Albert-Bapaume road along its whole length, southward of Bapaume and captured Martinpuich, Le Sars and Le Barque. Northward of Bapaume, severe fighting occurred at Favreuil and about Mory and Croisilles. We progressed eastward of Behagnies and in Neuville-Vitasse. A counterattack against our new positions in the Givenchy sector was repulsed.

PROGRESS EAST OP BAGNEUX

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-35 p.m., Aug. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

A French communiqué says: There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Lassigny between the Ailette and the Aisne. We made fresh progress east of Bagneux and repulsed counterattacks west of Crecylau-Mont. We took four hundred prisoners. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

ENEMY COUP-DE-MAIN N. OF ROYE.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN AILETTE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 4-50 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

A French communiqué says an enemy *coup-de-main* north of Roye only resulted in our taking 20 prisoners. There was fairly violent bombardment in the region of Beauvraignes. Between the Ailette, and the Aisne we increased our advance east of Bagneux. On the right of the Meuse and in Woevre our patrols brought back prisoners, including some Austro-Hungarians.

FRENCH AVIATORS.

DROP BOMBS ON STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Aug 26.

A French communiqué says: Bad weather on August 24th, hampered our aviators but our chasers brought down four enemy aeroplanes. Bombing was impossible during the day, but weather improving at night our bombers dropped 18¼ tons of bombs behind enemy lines, on battlefields, on stations and bivouacs. Numerous hits were registered and fires were observed at Laon Guiscard and Guignicourt.

ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONSBOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

The Air Ministry makes the following announcement:—

Aeroplanes to-day successfully attacked one aerodrome and the railway stations at Bettembourg and Luxembourg. Excellent results were obtained at the railway stations.

BRITISH RECONNOITRING PATROLS ENTERING BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 9-10 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

British cavalry reconnoitring patrols were entering Bapaume this morning.

AERIAL EXPLOITS.

HOSTILE MACHINES IN FLAME.

(WIRELESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

Last night's British communiqué regarding aviation says. Our airmen on Saturday carried out varied work, much low flying and artillery observation. Enemy machines were not active until the evening. We drove down seven and shot down five balloons in flames. Ten British are missing. We dropped forty-three tons of bombs. Valenciennes and Cambrai rail connections were amongst the targets. All our nightliers returned. We destroyed two enemy nightfliers.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

WARM TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Aug. 26.

PARIS.—The French press pays a warm tribute to the brilliant British successes.

The "Heure" says the nigh command bases great hopes on the British army. The latest news from the front shows that these hopes wont be disappointed.

The "Le Journal," declaring that it was again the British who had honours of the day, says they obliged the German staff to admit defeat.

M. Marcel Hutin, writing in the "Echo-de-Paris," emphasises the fact that the British advanced by local thrusts which made considerable breaches in German lines. "That enemy was unable to thwart this audacious manoeuvre proves the tremendous superiority which the Allies have gained over the Germans. Saturday when splendid tenacity and will to conquer of all the people of Great Britain and the Dominions were again shown. does credit to our Allies who are wresting from the enemy places and positions on the Somme the names of which recall so much sacrifice of blood."

Lt. Col. Fabry, writing in the "Oui" pays a tribute to the feat of raising and organising the British army and conception and execution of the British attacks of the last three days. He says: "We must praise ourselves rightly in addition to the British High Command and staffs their valiant divisions who have overcome the enemy determined to defend ground step by step. It is a purely British victory.

WONDERFUL BRITISH SUCCESSES

MUCH ADMIRED BY EXPERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Aug. 26.

"Wonderful" is the adjective applied to the success of the weakend, which have evoked an enthusiastic comment from experts in Paris and London. Marshal Foch's activity now that the chance has come is described as so incessant and tremendous that it is difficult for an observer to keep pace with him. At the same time great admiration is expressed for the tactics of Generals Byng and Rawlinson who have skilfully avoided a frontal attack whenever they have encountered powerful positions, but by attacking less formidable positions on either side, have transported dangerous centres of resistance into fresh salients to be later reduced by envelopment. It is pointed out that the extreme wings commanded respectively by General Horne and General Gouraud have not yet been engaged and the opinion is expressed that the real offensive is probably still to come

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S CONFESSION.

"SUFFERED SOME SETBACKS AND EVEN A REVERSE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—The German War Minister von Stein in an interview with the "Morgenpost" admits that the Germans have recently "suffered some setbacks and even a reverse." Such occasional failures are a serious warning to the hinterland and show that the war has not yet ended and that all strength is necessary in order to reach a successful conclusion.

REAL MILITARY SITUATION.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO DISGUISE FACTS FROM PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—The astonishing length to which the Germans are going to disguise the real military situation from the people is revealed in the latest semi-official account of the fighting in France, which asserts that the British and French on August 23, continued with fresh forces their offensive in spite of the "defeat" of the previous day.

GERMAN FAILURE IN WEST.

THEIR WAY OF BREAKING NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Aug. 26.

AMSTERDAM.— The Stein interview is but one of a series of apparently inspired articles in the German press recently breaking the news of the failure in the west to the German people generally, and indicating that Germany must once more remain on defensive in the west while trying to consolidate gains in the east.

In the course of the interrview von Stein referred to the rumours circulating in Germany such as that, after the Rheims offensive, important commanders fought duels or committed suicide, coupled with much talk of treachery and desertions. He mentioned a leaflet which was being circulated amongst German soldiers and which was signed:—"In the name of Americans of German origin, the union of friends of German democracy. New York March 1918." This leaflet exhorted soldiers to overthrow the German Government and thus atone for its barbarism and treachery.

HEROIC INDIANS IN PALESTINE.

CLAMOURING FOR FRESH "STUNTS."

TURKS GETTING NERVOUS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Palestine, wiring on August 20th, says: "The enemy press predicted an early Turkish offensive which would sweep us from Palestine. Evidently the Indians have given the enemy occasion to hold them in greater respect because there is not only no sign of the offensive but the enemy's front line troops are obviously getting jumpy and nervous in consequence of a series of raids by Whites and Indians. The success of these minor operations has had an excellent effect on the Indians who are constantly clamouring to be allowed to undertake fresh "stunts". They say to their officers "Don't you think that the hill would be a splendid place to raid?" or "Mayn't we attack such and such a trench to-night?"

SIKHS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

The correspondent goes on to show that these raids necessitate most careful planning and rehearsal. He describes a recent raid when the Sikhs following a severe barrage surprised Turkish trenches and took thirty-three prisoners, their own casualties being one killed and four wounded. The Gurkhas carried out a daylight raid and, got unobserved within close range and rushed a Turkish trench, killing 15 Turks and taking 15 prisoners. The Gurkhas did not fire a single shot. Their only casualty was one man wounded.

A GURKHA'S BRAVERY.

The correspondent gives a graphic story of a subaltern who was unable to disengage his bayonet, which he had struck into a Turk, owing to the narrowness of a trench. Another Turk began jabbing the butt end of his rifle into the officer's ribs, and it seemed quite probable that the officer would be injured, when all of a sudden the officer saw his assailant's head roll off his shoulders. A Gurkha had dexterously decapitated him with his kukri. The correspondent pays a tribute to the clever stalking tactics and methods of these little hillmen which have resulted in many Turkish sentries being found dead at their posts.

The most important raid was by the Irish in conjunction with the Indians when notwithstanding difficult ground the Turks were completely surprised and suffered most heavily. Two hundred Turks were killed and a hundred and thirty taken prisoners. Fifteen machine-guns were captured.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN AMERICAN WATERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

WASHINGTON.—The Acting Secretary for Navy, Rear-Admiral Palmer states that the ill-success of the attempts of the submarines operating in American waters to interfere with the transport of troops and supplies, is shown from the fact that not a single day's delay has occurred in the despatch of men and material. No transport bound for Europe has been sunk or even attacked while in American waters: embarkation reached its maximum during the submarines' greatest activity.

U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

TWELVE HUNDRED AND EITHTEEN MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

WASHINGTON.—The Treasury announces that the United States since the entry into the war, have loaned the Allies £1,218,000,000. This is apart from the credits established of £669,000,000 to Great Britain, £413,000,000 to France, £152,000,000 to Italy and £104,000,000 to the other Allies.

SPICES PROFITEERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Aug 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" understands that profiteering in spices is engaging the attention of the Food Ministry.

SEVERAL PLACES CAPTURED.

PRISONERS EXCEED 17,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

A British communiqué says our attack northward of the Somme continues. We hold the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars. We captur Contalmaison, Warlencourt and Eaucourt. Northward of Bapaume, we have taken Sapignies and Behagnies.

The number of prisoners taken by the Third and Fourth armies on the battlefront since August 21 now exceeds 17,000.

A counterattack against our positions recently gained northward of Bailleul broke down.

"POISONOUS GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA."

TERMS TO BE DICATED TO GERMANY."

RESTORATION & RETURN OF WRESTED TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 26.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lodge, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the Man-power Bill warned his hearers against the insidious poisonous German peace propaganda declaring that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany in order to place her in a position, where she never again could disturb the world's peace. Mr. Lodge specially detailed the peace terms which must be forced on Germany including complete restoration of Belgium, the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta, the safety of Greece, the independence of Serbia, Rumania, Poland and the Slavs and the freedom of Russia from German dominion, including return to Russia of the territory wrested by the Brestlitovsk treaty. He added that nobody dreamt of annihilating the German people. We were not engaged in this war to try to arrange a government for Germany, the German people must do that themselves.

OPERATIONS MESOPOTAMIA

APPOINTMENTS AND REWARDS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 26.

The following appointments and rewards are announced in connection with the operations in Mesopotamia.

C. S. I.

Brigadier-General William George Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Taylor, Gurkha Rifles, and Major A. J. Anderson, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

C. I. E.

Major W. F. Gilchrist, Sikhs, and Lieutenant F. B. Davern, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

K. C. M. G.

Major-Generals C. J. Mellish and W. S. Delamain.

C. M. G.

Brigadier-General U. W. Evans, Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonels H. N. Maule, Royal Artillery and F. C. Lodge, Norfolks.

BREVET RANK.

Temporary Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Herbert, Dorsets and Major C. W. Neumann, Pioneers, to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonels, and Captain N. M. Wilson, Gurkha Rifles, to be Brevet Major.

D. S. O.

Brigadier-General H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery, Captains L. W. Mathias, Pioneers, W. E. Morland, Oxford and Bucks, and Lieut.-Colonel P. F. Pocock, Indian Infantry.

M. C.

Captains R. A. Grant, Indian Infantry and Sidney Miller, Dorsets, Lieutenant J. F. Read, Norfolks, Second-Lieutenant F. Mayo, Sirmur Sapper Corps.

D. S. O.

Is awarded to Lieutenant Reginald Dundas Merriman, Indian Marine, for valuable services in connection with defence of Kut-el-Amara.

ITALIAN NAVAL AIR RAID.

DURAZZO BOMBED TWICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Aug. 26.

ROME.—There has been considerable reciprocal naval air raiding during the past few days on Military works and the Adriatic towns. The American airmen have now joined the British and the Italians and have assisted in the bombing of Pola. The Italians twice bombed Durazzo on the same day. The British continue vigoriously to attack Cattaro. There are signs that great damage has been caused everywhere. The Austrian raids include one on Venice on August 21st when thirty bombs were dropped, one person was killed and seven injured. The Austrians paid an ineffective revisit on August 23.

IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY REPULSED IN SEMENI REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

An Italian official communiqué says:—In Albania there has been considerable fighting in the Semeni region. We repulsed with severe losses large forces repeatedly attacking north of Fieri.

SITUATION IN CAUCASUS.

JELUS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 22.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Aug. 26.

The only change in the battle position in the Caucasus during the week has been the defeat of the Jelus in the area west of Lake Urumiah by the Turks. This has led to the wholesale migration of the Jelu population who feared a massacre. They were closely pursued by the Turks until a force of the British cavalry dispersed the enemy and escorted the fugitives to safety.

INDIA'S POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

NOT AS REWARD FOR LOYALTY.

SIR JAMES MESTON AT OVERSEAS PRESS CENTRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

Speaking on Indian affairs on the economic side at the conference held at the Overseas Press Centre, Sir James Meston referred to India's great contribution of food to Europe during the critical period of shortage. The development of the export leather trade for military requirements was such that since the war, Cawnpore alone had probably provided boots for all the armies engaged east of the Suez. Woollen and cotton goods were also in great military demand. India, however, wanted something more for its war work than mere I.O.U.'s and the actual demand for money as currency was much greater than formerly. The banking system was in its infancy.

EFFECT OF RELEASE OF DOLLARS BY U. S.

Sir James referred to the very poor development of the credit system in India and explained the currency situation. He acknowledged the value of the Pittman Act applied by the United States and paid a tribute to the skilful manner in which Lord Reading had placed India's necessities before the United States, as a result of which the United States undertook to release dollars from the reserve and withdraw similar quantity of paper. The effect of this had been to fix the price of silver for a considerable period. It also explained the steadiness of the Indian exchange. A great debt of gratitude was due to the United States for its action at one of the most critical periods in India.

Sir James continued:—"The Indian loyalty has sometimes been talked of as an exuberant bubbling, as a spontaneous growth and as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the war. There is a tremendous amount of goodwill in India towards us, great desire to subscribe to our War Loans and the wholehearted acceptance of the ideals for which we are fighting, but there is not quite the same readiness for sacrifice as is seen here and on the continent. The fact is that there is not the same tremendous stimulus behind him as behind us. The Indian loyalty, however, is a very genuine sentiment of its kind and, I am not minimising the value of what India has done. It is suggested that the great political changes proposed for India are a gift or a reward in exchange for her loyalty and for what she has done in the war. That is not the spirit in which India wants political advancement; she does not ask for rewards for her loyalty, she asks for political freedom and emancipation from an entirely different point of view."

Referring to the post-war problems, Sir James said "we ought to make up our minds to keep the natural advantages and resources which we possessed and controlled for the benefit of our own commonwealth and not hand them over during the peace negotiations for the benefit of the enemies. This question would affect India very materially.

CUNARD LINE'S NEW AGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 26.

The Cunard line has arranged to take over the general passenger agency of the Japanese steamship company Tayo Kisen Kaisha.

PROPOSED CHINESE GOLD DOLLAR.

A DOUBLE RUPEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

Messrs. Montagu's report commenting on the reported Chinese proposal to create a gold dollar containing point 752.318 scruples says the weight works out at 31.956 pence per dollar. The Mexican dollar commonly used in China is at present worth 41.89, therefore the selection of such a sterling value for the proposed gold dollar is not immediately evident. It is possible that the idea is that dollars shall count as seven and one half to sovereign, in other words to figure as double rupees.

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT ENGAGED.

TO PRINCESS ANTOINETT OF LUXEMBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Aug. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A Munich official message announces the engagement of Crown Prince Rupprecht to Princess Antoinett of Luxemburg.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRIVES

GRAND RECEPTION ACCORDED.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONGST PEOPLE.

The arrival in Bombay yesterday of Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, President-Elect of the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, was marked by scenes of utmost enthusiasm. The train conveying the distinguished visitor was timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m., but the platform and the compound of the Terminus were crowded fully an hour before the time appointed. A distinguished assembly awaited the arrival of the President on the platform, among those present being the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman, of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League; Mrs. Annie Besant; the Hon. Syed Vazir Hassan; the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri; Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. B. P. Wadia; Mr. S. R. Bomanji; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; the Hon. Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji; Mr. Syud Hossain; the Hon. Mr. H. Desai; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji; Mr. H. C. Tyebji; Mr. R. P. Karandikar; Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhri; Mr. Oomer Sobhani; Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas; Mr. Ginwala; Mr. Dharamsi J. Thukur; Mr. Morarji Kamdar; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. U. K. Trivedi; Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Dr. Velker; Dr. Bahadurji; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Mr. D. S. Erulker; and others.

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRIVES.

Those present broke into loud and prolonged cheering on the special train conveying Mr. Hasan Imam entering the station. The distinguished patriot, on alighting from the train, was received by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on behalf of the Congress Reception Committee, and by the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, and was garlanded by them. He was next welcomed by Mrs. Besant Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Bhurguri, Mr. B. G. Horniman and others. After shaking hands with them Mr. Hasan Imam entered a motor car which was very beautifully decorated, and left the station amid loud and continued cheering.

PROCESSION STARTS.

The procession started almost immediately after the arrival of the train. The President elect's car itself was a gorgeous one covered with flowers, and with him sat the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, and the Captain of the Congress Volunteers. The dozen or so cars that were intended to form the procession swelled into a larger number, and it was rather difficult to get a glimpse of the first car. The route followed was the usual one, Hornby Road, Shaik Memon Street, Moti Bazaar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, and thence to Sandhurst Road, and the President's bungalow.

ROUTE SPLENDIDLY DECORATED.

The route was splendidly decorated, with flags and bunting and fine gateways were erected with great taste. In the Shaik Memon Street, and onwards which is the commercial hub of the city the bunting was profuse and of a great variety. Every shopkeeper, big and small, had his wares exhibited, as on an auspicious occasion. Rich brocades were hung, and also costly Kashmir shawls, in the Moti Bazaar; sweetmeat sellers, aluminium-ware sellers, and others had hung their goods in festoons, and a picturesque sight all this presented to the passers-by. Mr. Topanmal Wattanmal, Proprietor of the Sind Punjab Hindu Hotel, garlanded the Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, President Elect, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Horniman and other leaders. The crowd was also thickest in these parts of the town, and the procession could with great difficulty make any sort of progress. Along with the bunting and the flags there were banners hung with suitable inscriptions like "Great Britain cannot go into Peace Conference demanding freedom for other countries unless she is prepared to grant it to India." "India claims equal partnership in the Empire." "Mahomedans and Hindus are the two eyes of India." and "Allow us fiscal autonomy, and we will bear taxation cheerfully."

The President-elect's car had to be stopped at many places, for the usual floral offerings, and rose water. After the procession had reached the Sandhurst Road, the President's car proceeded to his residence at Ridge Road, where he is staying.

The Congress and Moslem League Volunteers, under Mr. R. G. Munsiff and Mr. Dadamia Syed respectively deserve great credit for the admirable way in which they managed the large crowds at the station.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Service at St. Paul's Church, Poona, on Sunday morning.

Lord Pentland yesterday morning attended a ceremonial parade of British and Indian troops of the Bangalore garrison under the command of Brigadier General Igguldon and of Imperial Service Lancers unde Col. Desraj.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., British Resident, Mysore, will leave Bangalore on the 29th instant for Simla, where he is expected to stay for a week.

ARRIVAL OF MR. HASAN IMAM.

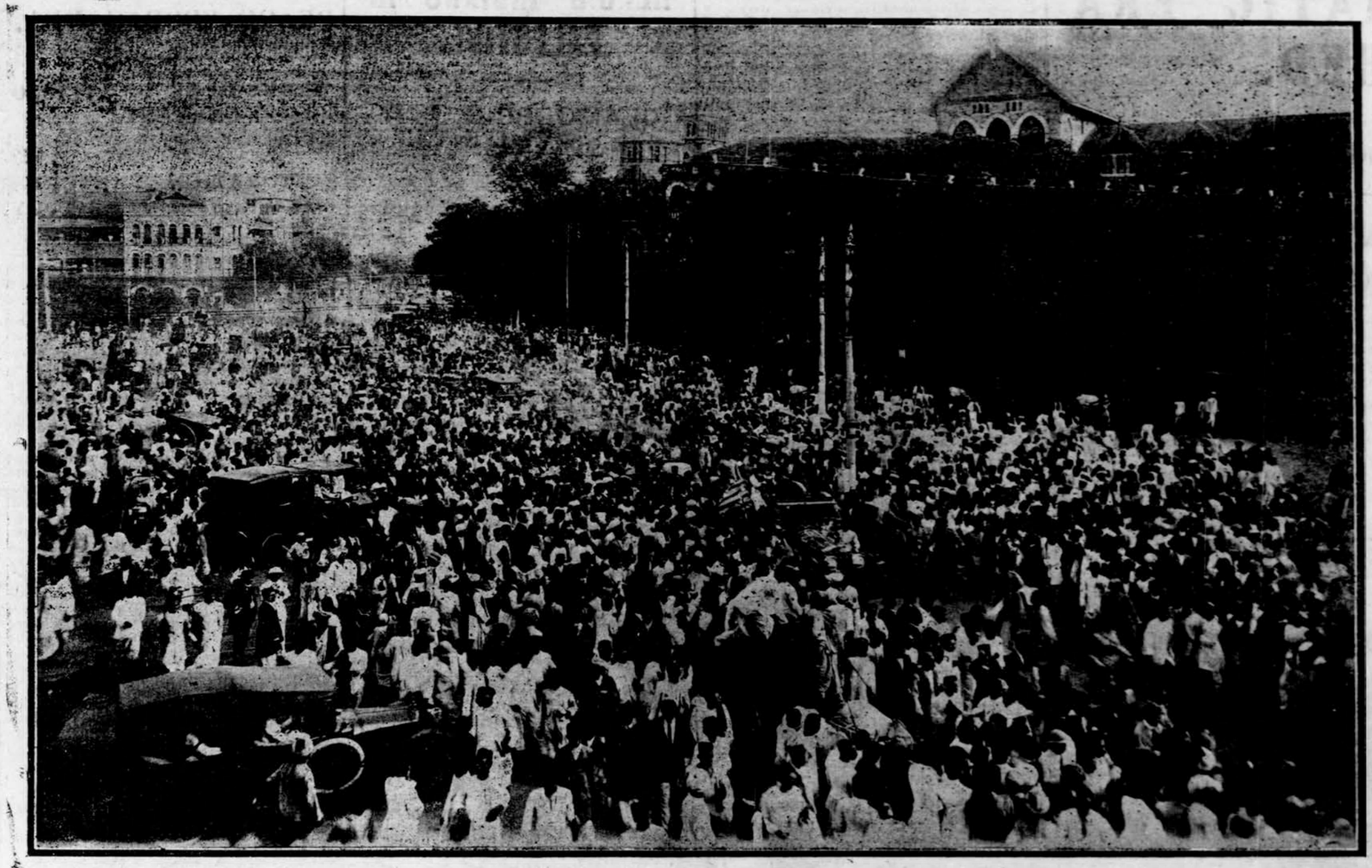

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Scene at Bori Bunder where enthusiastic crowds welcomed Mr. Hasan Imam, the President-elect of the Special Congress who arrived yesterday evening.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

The Congress Session will begin to-morrow at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

The All-India Congress Committee meets to-day at 11-30 a.m. in the Presidency Association Rooms.

SYMPATHY OF CLOTH MERCHANTS.

A meeting of the cloth merchants will be held to-night at 8 p.m. (B.T.) in the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market Chowk under the presidentship of Seth Naranji Dayal to show their dislike towards the proposal to hold an "All-India Moderates' Conference" and to express their sympathy with the special session of the Indian National Congress. Messrs. Narayandas Purshottam, Lalji Govindji and others will speak on the subject.

BOMBAY LADIES AND THE CONGRESS.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held at the China Baug to-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver an address in Hindi on "Duties of the Indian ladies towards the Congress."

APPEAL FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

The Malegaon Taluka Congress Committee passed the following resolutions:—

That the Congress Committee expresses its thankfulness and gratitude for the trouble taken by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu in visiting India, collecting opinions of all shades and in making an honest effort to satisfy Indian aspirations.

That this Congress Committee is of opinion that the reform scheme proposed by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu should be so modified and altered so as to embody the main features of the Congress-League scheme before it can be accepted as a first instalment of Responsible Government for India.

That this Congress Committee is of opinion that there should be no split in the Congress camp at such a critical time and all parties should join hands to express united opinion over the Reform scheme in consideration.

BAGALKOTE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In a meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Committee, a resolution protesting against the action of the Bombay Government in applying the Defence of India Act to Lokmanya Tilak and prohibiting him from making public speeches. 2. The meeting considered the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms as unacceptable, unless modified so as to conform to the Congress-League scheme principles. 3. A resolution deprecating the attitude of the Moderates towards the Special Congress and requesting them to join hands, was passed. 4. About thirty delegates were elected for the Special Congress.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League will be held on the 29th instant in Bombay at the Office of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) and not at 5 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel as previously announced.

DHULIA OPINION ON REFORMS.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Khandesh Zilla Sabha Dhulia, two public meetings of the Citizens of Dhulia were held on the 3rd and 5th instant and the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms was fully discussed. At the second meeting, a committee was appointed to draft a resolution on the Reforms Report, so as to focuss the opinion of the people of Dhulia. The committee drafted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted in a public meeting, specially held on the 11th instant, the Hon. Mr. S D. Garud being in the chair:—

The Citizens of Dhulia, in public meeting assembled, under the united auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Khandesh Zilla Sabha, while gratefully appreciating the spirit and the broad-mindedness with which the report on Indian constitutional reforms has been drafted, are disappointed at the halting nature of the proposals, showing want of confidence in the capacity of the Indians; and without prejudice to the right of self-determination, recommend that the following changes, among others, be introduced to make the scheme more in keeping with the aspirations of the people.

(1) Fiscal Autonomy should be immediately granted to India.

(2) The principle of Responsible Government should be introduced in the Government of India also.

(3) There should be no Council of State.

(4) There should be no Privy Council for India.

(5) The Indian element in the Executive Council of the Government of India should be one-half.

(6) The Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils should elect their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents and should have power to make their own rules.

(7) The Legislative Assembly should have a majority of 4/5 elected members.

(8) There should be a time limit of 22 years within which Government of India should be made completely responsible.

(9) Select major provinces should be granted immediately full Responsible Government and in all other provinces, the reserved-subjects should pass to the transferred head, as a matter of course, at short intervals.

(10) There should be no members without portfolios, in the Government.

(11) The recruitment in India for the Civil Services should be 50 per cent. to start with.

(12) Colleges for Military Training should be opened in India for Indians and an increasing percentage of the Commissioned officers should be recruited from amongst the Indians.

CONGRESS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very happy to inform that some graduates have resolved not to give their votes to the people who do not attend the coming congress. If a similar course is followed by other voters, it will do much for the public cause.

Fortunately the sittings of the Congress will be over before the election of the Municipality thus giving an opportunity to the voters to keep an eye on the Candidates Yours, etc.,

G. B. H.

Bombay, August 24, 1918.

DAMOH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

UNSWERVING ALLEGIANCE TO CONGRESS-LEAGU SCHEME URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The Damoh District Conference met to-day at the town hall under the presidency of Dr. Moonje of Nagpur. There were about 500 delegates from different villages in the District. The Conference opened with the singing of the National Anthem. Rao Bahadur Shrikhande, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the dleegates, discussed the defects in the Montagu Scheme at length and said it gave no power to the people. The proposals fell very much short of the announcement of August 20th, 1917, and real responsibility was granted nowhere. The liberalisation of central and provincial governments was imperative, he said, and he urged the need for modifications in the scheme in accordance with the Congress-League demands. He also expressed appreciation of Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya's services, which was received with acclamation.

Dr. Moonje, who rose amidst cheers, after referring to the previous history of the district, went on to say that the last ten years' vigorous agitation and the present war had necessitated Mr. Montagu's acceptance of Swarajya as India's goal. He emphasised unswerving allegiance to Congress-League Scheme by all parties as that alone would secure its acceptance by Government. Dr. Moonje also referred to the desertion of the Congress by the Moderates at a momentous time. He concluded his address with a lucid comparison of the Montagu Scheme with the Congress Scheme.

Damoh merchants closed shops for a week owing to the sentence passed on Mr. Vaidya.

FOR MR. SAMARTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the letters of Mr. Samarth published in the papers a few days ago that he disputes the fact that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel is a "Moderate" and wishes, as a proof, to make out that the latter gentleman never read through before signing the well-known Note justifying and explaining the Congress-League Scheme to which nine other Moderates including Mr. Samarth, were signatories. I do not know nor care to know if Mr. Patel read or did not read that Note before signing it. But may I request Mr. Samarth to inform the public if it is a fact that in March last on the occasion of the election of Bombay's representatives on the All-India Congress Committee by the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Patel's name had been included by or with the assent of Mr. Samarth or his friends in the ticket of names issued by the "Moderates" and not included in the ticket issued by the Home Rulers on that occasion. I believe Mr. Patel is even to-day really a "Moderate" like Mr. Samarth but he differs from Mr. Samarth in that he has a truer perception of what patriotism and the good of India requires at the present and the good of India require at the pretterest of truth make a reply?—Yours, etc.

J.

SECESSION CONDEMNED AT CHINGLEPUT CONFERENCE.

MR RANGASWAMI IYENGAR ON DEFECTS OF REFORM SCHEME

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, in his presidential address at the Chingleput Special District Conference, referring to the proposed abstention of the Moderate leaders from the Special Congress, said:—

"None of these Moderate leaders has produced anything like reliable or adequate evidence to show that the country is going to be ill served by leaders like Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant, whose anxiety to placate them even in the most undue measure is well-known."

Referring to the Reforms, he took exception to the fact that the British Government at Home and in India are to be judges of the time and measure of each advance in the path of responsible government. He observed, "that while the Congress-League Scheme could easily evolve into a responsible government if the Indian people find their genius running in that particular direction, the scheme of comparative compartmental provincial autonomy subjected to the superior control of a bureaucratic Central Government could not reasonably be expected to lead the Indian people in the direction of any form of responsible self-government in any near future."

"OUR DUTY AT THE CONGRESS,"

A public meeting will be held to-day at 6 p.m., (S. T.) sharp at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, when Messrs B. Chukrabutty, S. Satyamurti, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, T. Prakasam and other gentlemen will speak on "Our duty at the Congress." Mr. C. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

MEETINGS TO EXPLAIN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), well known speakers will go over the programme of the special sessions of the Congress in Gujrati and Hindi for the benefit of those who cannot attend the sessions owing to want of time or ignorance of English, in the Morarjee Gokuldas Market Hall (Cavel Street). The public are requested to take advantage of this opportunity.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. SASTRI ON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Liberal Club, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri delivered at the Servants of India Society, Bombay, yesterday, the third of his lectures in connection with Indian Reforms. There was a large attendance.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri said he proposed to deal with Provincial Governments. Provincial Governments were precisely the sphere in which the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report acknowledged their willingness to give increased power to the representatives of the people and it was the speaker's conviction that their desire had in great part been embodied in the Report. The authors did recommend that the constitutional power of the representatives of the people should be increased but at the same time they had made those proposals not so as to let the people have it all along the line of Governmental functions but they had made those proposals so as to limit that power and had therefore proposed to have full control over one set of functions and only a limited one over the other. The authors had thus proposed for India a system of Government which was almost unprecedented in the history of the world. But at the same time it should be remembered that these arrangements were necessarily transitional and were meant to give them training. Every care should however be taken to minimise the risks attending such an arrangement and he would say that these safeguards were to be found in the scheme. And now that eminent politicians in England had given their partial and tentative approval to this scheme of diarchy, he thought the people of India would not be doing wrong if they said "very well; we will go on with this divided executive." He believed it would be patriotism to accept this principle of diarchy with all its limitations and restrictions. They at the same time wished that it was conducted under most promising conditions. Popular representatives should be trained substantially and not like children playing but not having sufficient exercise for their training and the speaker therefore advocated an increase in the number of transferrdd subjects. He believed that as far as advanced provinces were concerned there need be nothing which should be kept out of the group of transferred subjects except the departments of justice and preservation of order. He had found a general concensus of opinion that these two services should be administered by the Government during the transitional period.

OBJECTIONABLE FEAUTURE.

The committee should enquire into the peculiar conditions of each province and then decide according to the capacity of the people to bear burdens. They, in their advanced provinces, should press for the transfer of every subject which was not concerned with the administration of justice and the preservation of order. To ask that at the end of five years the whole thing should be revised in every province was not within practical politics. But to demand that as a condition was really to impose a condition over the influential people in England to which they would not give countenance. The commissions to be appointed at the end of every ten years should have strong directions to recommend in the major provinces or in the advanced provinces the completion of provincial autonomy unless the officials could make out a strong case to the contrary. That was putting the matter as strongly as possible. Another feature to which universal objection had been raised, and he endorsed the objection strongly, was that the executive Government in each province was to have one Indian and one European. Popular measures would receive every consideration at the hands of the Government only when Indians were in a majority. India should progress rapidly for it was necessary for her to do so having regard to the 100 years she had spent under the bureaucracy. But they could not afford to have on their hands a plethora of bureaucratic advisers after having given the people a voice in the executive Government. It was better that they should be free. They all disapproved, and condemned that there should be introduced advisers for consultation and official advise. It was started that they would not be paid any salaries, but only their advice would be coming.

DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Coming to the question of dissolution of the legislative assemblies he said the Governor, or the Governor-General or the representative of the Crown had power under every constitution to dissolve an assembly when it is found that that assembly did not possess the confidence of the people, but what the report did not contain was the time-limit fixed for reassembling the legislative Council He thought it was an omission, and would be rectified in course of time. He himself would propose that the time limit should be fixed at four months.

With regard to commissions they must be content to work that the least impartial tribunals should be given them. More it was not good to ask. The composition was two officials, who might be Europeans, and who might not be, and two Indians—non-officials. He admitted that the report said that they did not trust the Indians, and he would say that trust would follow. The Government would say "give us your trust and our commissions would do what you want.

PRESIDENT SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Continuing Mr. Sastri advocated that the

(Continued from column 6.)

President and the Vice-President of the Provincial Councils should be officers elected by the Councils themselves. As to the power which the critics of the scheme demanded of turning out ministers, he said this additional final responsibility was withheld for five years. After all it was a technical responsibility, which was not so extremely important that they need hanker after it, and this period of five years for which it was withhold was none too long. Again it was only a technical responsibility that was withheld and the real power in this matter lay with the representatives of the people. They would be doing justice to themselves in giving their support to the proposals contained in the report. How could they not answer the call for trust which the report so loudly asked for? He asked them to go on being trustful still and this country was bound to advance steadily in the path of responsible Government.

(Continued in column 5.)

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STOLEN CHEMISTRY FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES.

SOME REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

A list of important scientific discoveries and industrial processes of all nations, appropriated by the Germans, is given in "Drug and Chemical Markets" (New York) by Professor Townes R. Leigh, of Georgetown University. Treating first of fundamentals, Professor Leigh turns, in one of the foremost text-books of general chemistry, to a list containing twenty-one laws by which the science is governed. There he finds the names of Avogadro, Boyle, Charles, Dalton, Dulong, and Petit, Faraday, Gay-Lussac, Henry, Le Chatelier, Mendelejeff, etc., down to Van't Hoff—but nowhere the name of a German. Prof. Leigh records:

"Italy, England, France, Russia and Holland flash forth in the glory of their sons wherever the principles of chemistry go; but Germany did not discover one of these secrets of general chemistry. Liebig and Wohler, who in the nineteenth century made important contributions to the branch of synthetic chemistry, received their training from the French. Germany, therefore, talks fast and furiously about the modern chemical industry and commerce with the hope that her clamour will cause the world to forget her debts. But by the aid of Buckley's 'History of Natural Sciences', we cannot forget that of the thirty chief men of science of the seventeenth century only three were of German blood; and of the twenty-seven of the eighteenth century, again only three were German. During the nineteenth century the science of chemistry made greater progress than it had made in all its past history. The majority of the most important contributions to chemistry during the past century were not made by Germans.

"When we look over a catalogue of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman, who late in life settled in Pennsylvania; nitrogen first recognised by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburg University; carbon dioxid isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes, and Rayleigh. Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist; and oxygen, its other component, by Priestley, as we have already stated. Not an element in the salt with which we savour our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorin is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium, from the versatile Davy, of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water, and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade, to which we now wish to turn our attention."

Turning next to practical applications, Professor Leigh takes up the coal-tar industries, perhaps the most important of them commercially. These are usually credited unrestrictedly to the Germans; and yet, he reminds us, coal was first distilled by an Englishman, Dr. Clayton, in 1856, coal-gas was first used for lighting by another, William Murdock, in 1792; naphthalene and benzol were English discoveries; anthracene is a French product, and toluene and picric acid, the coal-tar basis of the modern high explosives, are from the laboratories of London chemists.

Germany has exploited, but did not discover coal-tar dyes.

The writer proceeds:—

"The process of the softening of water was worked out by Dr. Clark, of Aberdeen, Scotland. The filtration of water for public use was first carried out by Mr. James Simpson, of Chelsea Water Works, London, England. The decolorising power of vegetable charcoal was first noticed by Lowitz, of St. Petersburg, and that of animal charcoal, the basis of the modern refinery, by Figuier, of Mentpellier, France. The process of hardening fats by the use of hydrogen we owe chiefly to an English firm, Messrs. Crossfield and Son. . . . The important contact process, which is largely used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, has been developed upon the observation made as far back as 1831, by P. Phillips, a vinegar merchant of Bristol, that the oxidation of sulphur dioxid is greatly accelerated by the presence of platinum. The Englishman John Mercer taught us to mercerise cotton. The Frenchman Chardonet, the process of making artificial silk. . . . H. Mege, of France, gave us oleomargarine; malted and condensed milks are distinctively American born and developed products. Hyatt, of America, gave to the world celluloid. . . .

"German chemists have discovered not a single one of the important basic laws of chemistry, not isolated one of the commoner chemical elements, nor made any of the great fundamental discoveries in industrial chemistry, and yet Germany has been able to foist upon the world a reputation as chemical headquarters. The reason is not difficult to discover. Germany has made a practice of seizing the chemical discoveries of other nations. She has exploited them professionally and industrially as her own. The great bulk of the chemical literature has been produced in Germany and German chemical investigators have not hesitated in their writings to ignore blissfully the pioneer work done by chemists of other lands. German chemical scholarship has long been organised thoroughly on an industrial basis, and the German chemical manufacturers have been keen to profit by every advance in research. The war has shown the world that it is not dependent upon German chemistry, and the advances made in England, France, and the United States during the past four years are greater than have been made in Germany during the past century.

MARSHAL FOCH.

HIS APPEAL TO US.

We are all happily marvelling at the changed complexion of the war since the overthrow of the German hosts on the River Marne, east of Paris, and we know that somehow this great victory over the enemy—which cost him immense losses, including the capture of over 40,400 prisoners and over 1,000 big guns, besides the killing and wounding of masses of his men—is very largely directly attributable to the genius of Marshal Foch, the newly appointed Supreme Commander-in-Chief in France. Our own brilliant general, Lord French, said the recent victories showed Marshal Foch to be one of the world's greatest commanders. But genius, it is said, is the capacity for taking pains and if we give a few moments to the study of the gallant Marshal's life and characteristics we shall find that much of his success as the supreme commander of the Allied Armies on the Western front is due to his utilisation to the utmost of qualities which we all possess. In this way his greatness makes an appeal to everyone of us, for it makes us realise that each of us has a useful part which he or she can play in helping to bring victory to the cause of Right over Wrong and stirs us to follow in his footsteps, as it is our duty to do.

UNION OF EFFORT.

"To seek out the enemy's armies, the centre of his power, to defeat and destroy them, to choose for that end the direction and the tactics which lead to it by the quickest and surest road—that is the whole moral of modern warfare." Those words are taken from a lecture delivered by Marshal Foch to young officer students in the Higher Military School in Paris a year or two before the war began. And in modern warfare, as we should all realise by this time, it is not only the army in the field that defeats the enemy. Whole nations have to take part in the struggle—the women by releasing the men from some of their ordinary duties, so that they may join the army; the manufacturers, the farmers and the transport workers by making the guns and shells with which the soldiers fight, by growing good crops and by sending forward the food on which they live, all of us by saving our money and putting it into the war loans, so that Government shall have enough funds to pay the soldiers their wages and to buy them the vast quantities of material which they require to carry on the war. Let us turn to the Marshal's lectures again. . . . .

The battles which the armies fight, he says, are no regular drama, like a play upon the stage or a game of chess. But victory is the result of a mass of efforts from all directions some victorious so that all see their splendid results, others apparently fruitless, which converge, nevertheless, all of them, to the same end, i.e., the final decision, the final complete development of united effort, which alone can give the final triumph.

THE MORALE OF A NATION.

Hear the Marshal's words again—"Ninety thousand conquered men," he says, "retire before ninety thousand conquering men only because they have had enough, because they no longer believe in victory, because they are demoralised, at the end of their moral resistance." For Marshal Foch it is moral alone. And all great generals agree that moral is the greatest of the forces making for victory. "O, Moral Power, thou art the Queen of Armies," says another famous French general. And Marshal Foch gives it mathematical expression: War—department of moral forces. Victory—moral superiority in the conqueror; moral depression in the conquered. Battle—the struggle between two wills."

And thus we see how intimately each of us may have a hand in winning the victory, in sustaining the fight for the maintenance of the liberty of small nations, in upholding the cause of progress in the world, in overturning the enemy of civilisation. For an army can have no moral strength if the people behind it, if the soldiers' fellow countrymen do not keep their own hearts faithful, their own courage bright. Again, let us turn to the great Marshal's thoughtful words to his soldier students—"In success or failure we repay the reward of our virtues or pay the penalty of our faults. The great events of history, the disasters which it records on some of its pages—are never accidents, but the results of superior and general causes, such as the forgetfulness of the commonest moral and intellectual truths, or the abandonment of the activity of mind and body which constitutes the life and health of armies."

The method by which the concerted power of all the Allied nations is directed against the enemy lies in the hands of the Supreme War Council of the Allies sitting in France, in the co-operation of the Governments of all the warring countries in carrying out the measures which that supreme council considers necessary and in the loyal support which the people of each country gives to its Government. It is all just like a great musical orchestra, where the conductor directs the movements of all the players, but where each player must faithfully perform his own part upon the instrument he holds.

So let us then each perform our parts, even though we are not ourselves soldiers. First, by keeping our eyes fixed on the great essentials of the moment, on the need for concentration on everything that leads to victory, on the importance of the high ideals for which the war is being fought, on the righteousness of our cause and on the certainty that Heaven will give Victory to the Right, we shall increase our own power to help and breathe the spirit of confidence and strength into our soldiers, whether now training in our midst or actually fighting in Asia or Europe. Secondly, by helping the work of the various War Funds, by denying ourselves luxuries so that we may give largely to the War Loans and by trying in every way to ease the hands of Government, so that the authorities may turn themselves whole-heartedly to the prosecution of the war, without anxiety elsewhere, we shall play a useful part in another direction and also make our soldiers feel that we appreciate their efforts and are trying to assist them.

This is the great lesson of Marshal Foch's life. Victory is the result of the mass of efforts from all directions. Each one of us can contribute something to the successful result.

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE POSITION.

Discussing the Japanese intervention in Siberia the "Literary Digest" says:—

"The Roosevelt of Japan", as the Japanese papers call Baron Shimpei Goto, is now at the head of her Foreign Department, and in the opinion of the Japanese Press all ideas of intervention in Siberia are now at an end. Apparently, says the Osaka "Asahi," the landing of Japanese and British troops at Vladivostok bodes nothing more serious than the protection of those munitions of war delivered to, but not paid for by, the Russians. In fact, just before Viscount Ichiro Motono, the former Foreign Minister, resigned from office, he electrified the Japanese Diet by blandly announcing that the Government had never proposed intervention in Siberia.

This announcement has puzzled even the Japanese editors, for they, too, evidently thought their own country was responsible for the proposal which created so much controversy. They try to explain the apparently peculiar situation by saying that what Viscount Motono did on the Siberian question was perhaps nothing more than an informal inquiry, through the Japanese ambassadors at Paris and London, as to what attitude England and France were going to assume toward Russia now that the latter had signed a separate peace. The Japanese Foreign Minister had perhaps also inquired, in the surmise of these editors, what measures France and England thought Japan should take should the German menace in Siberia become imminent. The strange part of it is that Viscount Motono, in making such important, though informal, inquiries, does not seem to have submitted the matter to the deliberation of either the Cabinet or the Council of Foreign Affairs. As the Tokyo "Nichi-nichi" explains the situation:

"Almost simultaneously with Viscount Motono's announcement that he did not propose mobilisation for Siberia, Premier Count Terauchi stated in the House of Peers that the Cabinet was not considering any such proposition as the dispatch of troops to Siberia. Is this not an unmistakable indication that the Government is opposed to mobilisation?

VISCOUNT MOTONO'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"Evidently it is Foreign Minister Viscount Motono, and he alone, who is responsible for the creation of so much talk about our alleged intentions with regard to Siberia. When the ambassadors of the Allies decided to leave Petrograd, our Foreign Minister was so perturbed that he immediately approached the British and French governments with a view to ascertaining their attitude toward Russia. True, perhaps, it is that he did not lay before the European governments any definite or formal proposals, but what he did do was bound to breed misunderstanding. And in doing what he did he relied solely upon his own discretion, and did not consult either his colleagues or the Council of Foreign Affairs."

Turning again to the Japanese Press the Osaka "Asahi" says:—"To meet penetration of a non-military character, forces other than military must be employed. The best way to meet such a situation lies in cultivating friendly relations with the Russians as far as possible, that is, by creating common interests. It is therefore most important that any military steps tending to antagonise Russian sympathy and to drive the Russians to join hands with the Germans against this country should be conscientiously avoided."

The Tokyo "Yorodzu", on the other hand, is eager to put a finger into the Siberian pie, but not entirely from altruistic motives: "The Government should take immediate steps to seize the Siberian and the Chinese eastern railways, as well as take possession of Harbin, Vladivostok, Irkutsk and other points, by way of obtaining security for Japan's claims on Russia, which the latter has unlawfully repudiated."

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SIMLA. Aug. 24.

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The Government of India announce that the branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay commenced coinage of sovereigns on the 16th instant.

COTTON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The first Cotton Forecast issued by the Department of Statistics relates to seventy-five per cent. of the total area only sowing *kutchor* crop especially in many places including Madras having not yet commenced. The returns show the decrease in the area of twelve per cent. compared with last year owing to the prolonged break in the monsoon. The climatic conditions have not on the whole, been favourable, and dry weather has adversely affected young plants except in the Central Provinces, Berar, Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Provinces and Assam. In three provinces the condition and prospects of the crop are generally good.

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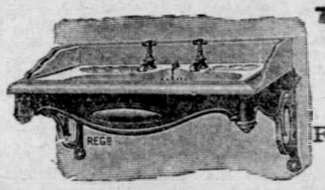

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